ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,186—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5400	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked P. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th ept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

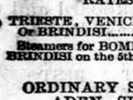
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 9th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th October, at 10 a. m.

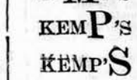
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 4th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 4th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,593 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,102 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHEBD & Co.

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KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
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KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES'
SANITARY TOWELS.
A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.
Highly recommended by the Profession.
Per Packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-12.
MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY for
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had: at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LIVER.
HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,
And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of
KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.
IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.
THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
500
PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.
Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.
NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP TO-DATE.
PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.
WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.
With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a
CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH
For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.
THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.
BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

SHAPES TO SUIT ALL"— THE SUMMER STYLES FOR 1894.
SOFT FELTS, FROM Rs. 6-14. | FELT HATS, FROM Rs. 8-6. | SOFT CAPS, FROM Rs. 3-8.
HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.
Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.
BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE "AUSPICES OF THE E." AND A. I. ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,"
A Variety Entertainment will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
At 8-30 P.M.,
In Aid of a Charitable Institution.
Prices of Admission—
Reserved Seats (Limited numbers only) Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1.
To be had of Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate St.
ROSE & Co., Hornby Row.
A. C. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Meadows Street.
W. GEORGE, Esq., Town Hall.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. ROSE & Co. for the Occasion.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The abovenamed Society will give
A CONCERT
On MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE
TOWN HALL,
At 9-15 P.M.
About Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SELPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

PART I.

1 Trio for Piano, Violin, and Viola in G ..... Niels Gade.
Miss SCHMUCK, Sergt. Lt.-Col. BARKER, and HERR SCHMUCK.
Piano Solo ..... Wade ..... Raff.
Mr. T. HAMILTON.
3 Clarionet Solo ..... "Concertino" ..... Weber.
HERR STELLA.
Accompanied by Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4 Violin Duet ..... "Petites Symphonies" ..... Dancla.
Miss PEDRAZA and Mrs. COLLIE.
Accompanied by Miss L. PEDRAZA.
Cantata ..... "Feast of Adonis" ..... Jensen.
For Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra.
Soprano Solo ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.
Trio ..... Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

PART II.

1 Sacred Cantata ..... "Song of Miriam" ..... Schubert.
Soprano Solo, Chorus and Orchestra.
"Miriam" ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.
2 Unaccompanied Vocal Quartett ..... "God is a Spirit" Sterndale Bennett.
(From the Oratorio, "Woman of Samaria".)
Miss E. DUMAYNE, Mrs. MACBETH, Lt.-Col. MARTIN, and Mr. PELL.
3 Chorus ..... Hallelujah ..... Beethoven.
(From the Oratorio, "Mount of Olives.")

The following form the Orchestra:—

VIOLINS.	VIOLAS.	CELLOS.
Mr. Wilson	Herr Schmuck	Mr Mull
Mrs. Collie	Miss Pedraza	Mr. Vernon Bayley	Pte Monaghan
Miss Kirkham,	Miss F. Kirkham,	Sergt. Quant	BASS.
Corpl. Powell	Corpl Bee	Pte Dungworth

FLUTES.	CLARINETS.	HORNS.
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox	Pte Goodfellow
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake	Lce Corpl Brown.

TYMPANI. Pte. McIntier. PIANO. Miss Flower.

Hony Conductor: Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Accompanist: Miss Flower
Hony Secretary: Lieut-Colonel Martin.

PLAN of Seats can be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.
LYON'S OPERATIC
BURLESQUE COMPANY
Consisting of the following Well-known Artistes direct from Australia:—

Mr. George Dean	Miss Jessie Leon
Mr. Gus Lloyd	Miss Florence Cameron
Mr. Harry Dent	Miss Dolly Cameron
Mr. J. Barrington	Miss Bertha Hunter
Mr. H. P. Lyons	Miss Martha Gwynne
And	And
Mr. Percy Clifton.	Miss Annie Lyons.

Also special engagement of the Favorite Young Vocalists and Actresses,
Miss CYNTHIA and DOT CAREY.
The whole of the above Talented Performers will appear in the Initial Bill, Comprising the New and Popular Burlesque,
"FAUST UP TO DATE."
With all the Original Music, Songs, Duets, Medleys, Skirt and Grotesque Dances.
Everything bright and new, and up to date.
Elegant and Costly Costumes.
New and Appropriate Scenery,
Brilliant Lime Light effects.
The Management have much pleasure in stating that the members of this Company have been individually selected for their peculiar fitness for this class of Entertainment. Each member is an acknowledged artiste of repute and Metropolitan standing.
Entire Change of Programme each Evening!!
Box Plan can be seen, and Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... Rs. 2
Back Seats ..... Re. 1
The Usual Reduction to the Military.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. Percy Clifton.
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harry Dent.
And
Business Manager ..... Mr. H. P. Lyons.

JUST UNPACKED.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS!!!
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS!!
APRICOT, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, POIR ROSES, ASSORTED. } Rs. 2 per lb.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th Day of November, 1894, for the Supply of
WATER METERS AND FITTINGS.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 600 (six hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, commencing from the 15th JANUARY, 1895.
2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for Sale is as follows:—
Teak 808 tons, of 50 Cubic feet each.
Black wood } 7 " " " " "
Jungle wood }
3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an Upset Moderate Price.
4. 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of Sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale,
W. A. TALBOT,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 15th September, 1894.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company on or after 8th October, 1894, to those Shareholders whose Names are on the Register This Day, on the production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1894. Agents.

COOKED HAM,
Rs. 2-8 per lb. in Slices.
COOKED HAM,
Rs. 2 per lb. on Cut.
HAM, As. 14 per lb.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BLUE SERGES.
FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 636 OF 1893.
BOMONJEE COWASJEE TAPIA and an other...Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAMABAI, Widow and others .....Defendants.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, under the instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in One Lot, upon the Premises, the Foras leasehold land and houses in Jacob's Circle, Byculla, having an area of about 760 square yards, of which particulars are given below subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land, situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Jacob Circle, on the north by Arthur Road, on the south by the Clerk Road, and on the east by the land hereinafter described, and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13393, old survey No. 375, new survey No. A 1-3424.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the Leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13397, old Survey No. 375, New No. A-3424, together with all the dwelling houses, bungalows, standing on the said two pieces of land, and which two pieces of land are believed to contain about 760 square yards,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 3, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—
About 200,00 Mangalore tiles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF HYSON TEA.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—
A 8—75 cases Hyson tea—landed ex. s. s. Surat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.
On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 pm., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 first-rate ebonized iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 English-made fire proof safe on stand.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, and on his account and at his risk, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between said Sheik Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said first mortgagee of the other part,
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate,, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane (on the eastern side thereof), and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118, 2119, new Nos. 1 a-2223, old Survey No. 812, and new Survey No. 3-5506, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ossman Joomma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No 7A and ward No 20905 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balubhoy Valliam, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture, specially made to order by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, cabinets, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 3, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, single and double amyras, cabinets, book-cases, square pianoforte, American organ, etc.
The property is on view.
On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, windproof lamp, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The above is now on view,
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain A. McALLISTER.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors—
About 1,00,000 Mangalore roofing tiles, French pattern, in lots of 5,000 each, used by the Government, Railways, Mills, Factories, Private Bungalows, &c.
Delivery at Worlee. Samples can be seen at the Auction Rooms.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each Day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suites of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plateware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made table and cabinet ornaments, fancy gauze curtains, a double barelled c. f. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthuriums, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 3, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of London, and are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.
KERR, TURRUCK & Co.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 per whole share and Rupees 8¾ per one quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose Names will appear on the Register on the 26th September, 1894, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September to 3rd October, 1894, both days inclusive
By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1894.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1894, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th September, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th September, 1894, both Days inclusive.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).
[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]
Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders):—
D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFERREE:—Surg-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.
BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.
FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.
The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the accumulated from Premia, now amounts to ..... Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID 1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME 26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED 415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE 244
ASSURING 6,32,500
Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policyholders.
RATES as Low as those of any other company.
MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.
PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.
POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.
SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.
Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from
F. L. McAFEE, B.A., Secretary.
9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
CIGARS.
BEEHIVES, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
REGALIAS, PREMIERS, LONDRES.
FAVORITAS, CONCHAS, PRINCIPES.
CHEROOTS.
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME, with Straw specially sorted.
RAJAHS, NONPAREILS, CELESTIALES.
These are all just opened out, and made of the very Pick of the New Season's Crop. Comparison of Quality invited.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
" 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.
"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 36 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH Consignments to Hand of MESSRS. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c.:—
MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each.

GRAVY	SOUP	"	"	"	"	"
JULIENNE	"	"	"	"	"	"
KIDNEY	"	"	"	"	"	"
CONSOMME	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF PUREE	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOMATO	"	"	"	"	"	"
CRESSY	"	"	"	"	"	"
PALESTINE	"	"	"	"	"	"
VERMICELLI	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF TEA	"	"	"	"	"	"
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick)		"	"	"	"	"

ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at Rs. 7-4 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 10-8 " " 4 "
" " " 16-4 " " 8 "
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA—
at Rs. 10 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 16-8 " " 4 "
POTTED BEEF—
at Rs. 8-8 per doz. Tins of 8 oz. each.
Special Terms to Large Buyers.
EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WANTED.
WANTED,
THE undermentioned HANDS for the Bhopal Ginning Factory and Press. Applications invited, stating Terms and Salary expected.
I.—One Gin Engine Driver, for 6 months, from 1st December.
II.—One Driver and Fitter for Press Engine, for the above period.
III.—Three Gin Fitters, one from the 15th November for 7 months; One from 15th December for 5 months; and One for four months from 15th January.
Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms and Wages expected, should be sent to us not later than the 31st October, 1894.
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories, Bhopal.
Bhopal, 27th September 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our
1893—94 CATALOGUE
(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits
VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.
All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.
Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.
TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.
To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"
in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.
The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.
Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyennais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon), E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co), WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Draft Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months ..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,195
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000}	100 / 100 / 100	75 / 10	10 p. c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	430
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	30,000	$125	all	$1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	625	$12½	6 pr. ct.	245
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,130
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Baroach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	133½
Coimbatore	600	300	all		195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,250
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil dvd Rs.7	107½
Fort	515	2 500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	51		dvd Rs.25	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	550	30	491
Hemchandra Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	dvd Rs.7½	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs.30	400xd
Mahurta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Nil	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	430
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	188	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	878	200	all	18 dvdRs12	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	550
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9per ct.	305
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1000	100	100	..	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs.35	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	650
Cooria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	755
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	42	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,325
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	544½
Jafar Alli	800	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	dAd Rs.5	140xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,00	600	dvd Rs.40	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	760xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	790
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	221
Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,760
Masagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	2,100
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Scomderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 10	360xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vasishunjee Lukhmishunjee C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	100	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,330½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	283xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs.21	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	000	100	100	Rs. 10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	99
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire in.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	all	5 p.c.	2,43
B. B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29- 0
Gold Leaf	"	28-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	24-10 "
Do. do. new	"	28- 6 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-12
Sovereigns	"	18- 6
Do. Drazons	"	18- 5
Silver T	"	85- 0
Do. Tt	"	93- 8
Carolas	"	205- 0
Mexican	"	197- 0
Five-F. n. cces	"	200- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Solicitors' Examination commences.
Farewell Entertainment to Mr. C. P. Cooper, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st:—Persia (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth; and Dwarka (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Gordon (s), for Cochin; and Kt. Companion (s), Rangoon.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this afternoon from 4-15 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance, 257; admissions, 2,335; prevailing diseases, fevers.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The quarterly congregational social gathering will be held at the Baptist Church, opposite the Byculla Club, this evening, at eight o'clock.

A MISSING WIFE.—Moonia Tinnia, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Jenkins, C.S., residing at Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Parbuttee, aged forty years, left home, on the 27th ultimo, taking with her Rs. 30 in cash, and has not since returned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On account of the October vacation, the Small Causes Court will be closed from the 6th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive. Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, the second judge, will sit in his court on every Saturday during the vacation to transact important and urgent business.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the B. V. A. and Rangers F. C. to-day, commencing at 5-15 p.m., sharp. The following players will represent:—B. V. A.—Gunners A. Quinney (capt.), W. H. Cole, J. A. Hickey, E. W. Flower, C. Rowbotham, E. Moriod, A. W. Booker, A. C. Bowsck, F. P. Pryor, G. V. Evans; Bomdr. H. O. Coates, Corpl. W. Zurhurst, Gunners F. Hogan, J. Allan, and F. V. Joyce A. and G. B. Wise and A. N. Other.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee Smith charged a Mahomedan, named Abu Baker, a coal-trimmer, on board the s. s. Rohilla, with stealing some clothes belonging to the chief engineer of the vessel. The accused had also stolen several cakes of soap, the property of the company. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BEGGING NUISANCE AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—About fourteen beggars were charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Nelmes, with begging in a public place. The accused were going round the different shops at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and though they were repeatedly warned by the police, persistently returned to the Markets. The magistrate while sentencing them to a day's nominal imprisonment, warned them that according to the Act a person begging in a public place was liable to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DESERTER.—Harry George Jones, a European, was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with having deserted from H. M.'s 72nd Field Battery, R. A., Kirkee. The accused said that he had joined the artillery last year, and on the 29th ultimo left the battery of his own accord, and came over to Bombay. On Monday evening he was arrested by Inspector Stanford, at Dhobie Talao. The accused admitted having deserted from his battery, but the court having no means to ascertain the truth of his statement, he was ordered by the magistrate to be made over to the military authorities.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rahim Kassum was charged by Inspector Nelmes with picking the pocket of Mahadeo Nathiaba, who was amongst the spectators at the polo, on Monday afternoon. While engaged in looking at the game he found some one touching his pocket; and on looking around saw accused with the purse in his hands containing 12 annas and 3 pies, and at once handed him over to the police. The accused, who had previously been convicted eleven times, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Rowji Setiba, a labourer, aged fifty years, residing at 2nd Lane Cammatteepoora. About ten days ago deceased was going along Parel Road, when he accidently tripped and fell, injuring both his knees. Rowji went home, applied some turmeric and appeared better, till about four days ago, when his jaws became locked up, and he was unable to swallow food. On Monday morning Rowji was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and he subsequently died. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A JAIN ASCETIC AT BHOWNUGGER.—A local correspondent writes to us:—A Sadhu, named Kevalchandji, belonging to the Jain Sthanakvasi Sect, has come down to Bhownugger from Marwar to pass the monsoon. According to the Jain religion the Sadhus are restricted from staying at one place for more than a prescribed period except during the monsoon. Maharaj Kevalchandji began his life of ascetism at the age of 35 in the year 1942 Sm, leaving a son named Amulakhji, who also shortly after followed his father. At Bhownugger he undertook to fast for 141 days continuously, and to-day (October 1) is the 104th day of his fast. He had at first intended to fast for 71 days, but at the end of that period finding himself still able to continue further he lengthened the period by adding 70 days more.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL: TWO LABOURERS INJURED.—On Monday afternoon, a number of labourers were engaged in pulling down a dilapidated house, situated at the 9th Lane Cammateepoora, and owned by Maganlal Purbhoodas, when the eastern wall of the first storey fell down inside, completely smashing the floor and injuring two labourers, named Mahadoo Vithoo and Babaji Poodaji, aged thirty and forty years, respectively. Both the injured labourers were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the former was found to have sustained a fracture of the left thigh-bone, and injuries to his head and right hand, and was detained at the hospital, while the latter, whose left hand was slightly injured, was treated and allowed to go home. It appears that some time ago the landlord received a notice from the Municipality to repair the premises, and the work was proceeding when the accident happened.

CHEATING A CHINAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ram Narayen *alias* Ramdayal Mulchand, agent to the firm of Luchmondas Ramsukh, was charged at the instance of Apo *alias* Kan Sing, a Chinese merchant, carrying on business in Bombay, with cheating in regard to two bales of raw silk, which were purchased by him through a broker named Chunila, for Rs. 1,641-15-3 on the 25th February last. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo further imprisonment for a similar period. The Magistrate ordered that the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A NIGHT RANGER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhunji Canji, a Hindu, aged forty years, residing at Hanooman Lane, was charged at the instance of Inspector Fleming, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wilfully trespassing on Monday night into the premises situated at Narayen Dhroo Street, at Walkeshwar, belonging to Mr. Kenny, a tutor to the family of H. H. Aga Khan, at present residing at Poona with them. It appears that about midnight on Monday, accused engaged a hack victoria, drove it to the house of a courtesan, named Mea Jan, at Falkland Road, and having got her in the gharry, proceeded to Mr. Kenny's bungalow at Walkeshwar. On their arrival accused forced the padlock off the front door, entered the bungalow, struck a match, lighted a double kerosine oil lamp, used Mr. Kenny's bed, and after three hours had been spent with the woman, a dispute arose between them regarding some money, which the woman demanded from the accused. This disturbance awoke the *mallee* who was left in charge of the premises, and who was lying asleep in his quarters at the time. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and taken into custody. Accused in his defence said that he had obtained permission from the sett (master) to occupy the premises whenever he liked. The magistrate on evidence disbelieved the statement, and convicted him on a charge of house-breaking by night, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual athletic sports in connection with the above institute, which commenced on Monday, were continued yesterday in the rear compound before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The second day's programme consisted of about a dozen interesting events, all of which were carried out by the young students in a manner which reflected credit on those who were responsible for the getting-up of the sports. Rev. Father Haggan, S. J., under whose supervision the sports commenced, was very assiduous in making the entertainment a complete success. At the conclusion of the last event, Foil Salute and Sword Exercise, Physical Drill with carbines, &c., were again displayed by the different squads in a very creditable manner. The sports will be continued to-day, when the final ties of the first day's event will be contested. The following are the results of the events brought off yesterday:—

SPOON RACES.

I.—PARTY.

J Behrmann 1
V Athaide 2

II.—PARTY.

E Hennessy 1
E Dolton 2
R Webb 3

III.—PARTY.

J Dias 1
E Leao 2
Finley and J Jones (tie) 3

IV.—PARTY.

A Hurst 1
Creagh 2
Moses 3

PUTTING THE SHOT.

I.—DIVISION (18lbs).

A Ochoa, 28ft 1
J Behrmann, 27ft 2
V Athaide, 26ft 6in 3

II.—DIVISION (14lbs).

L Ochoa, 30 ft 6 in 1
T Nasure, 30 ft 3 in 2
C Valladares, 29ft 3

POLE JUMP.

I.—CLASS.

J Fernandez } 8 ft tie
V Athaide }

II.—CLASS.

L Ochoa, 7 ft 8 in 1
R Hogan, 7 ft 6 in 2

III.—CLASS.

A Frogoso, 5 ft 1
S Dias, 4ft 9 in 2
R McDonnell, 4 ft 6 in 3

WIDE JUMP.

I PARTY.

V Athaide, 15 ft 5 in 1
W Kurshaw, 14 ft 6 in 2
C O'Gorman, 14 ft 3 in 3

II PARTY.

T Nasure, 14 ft 2½ in 1
R Hogan, 14 ft 2 in 2
R Webb, 13 ft 6 in 3

III PARTY.

R McDonnell 1
A Higgins 2
H Hurst 3

IV PARTY.

C Morgan 1
V Godfrey 2
W Barren 3

HIGH JUMP.

I DIVISION.

V Athaide, 5 ft 5 in 1
C Rodgers, 5 ft 2
W Kurshaw } 4 ft 8 in tie 3
A Dias }

II DIVISION.

R Hogan, 4 ft 1
W Kelly, 3 ft 10 in 2
R Webb, } 3 ft 8 in (tie) 3
C Valladares, }

III DIVISION.

R McDonnell, 3 ft 10 in 1
P Mahony, 3 ft 9 in 2
A Frogoso, 3 ft 8 in 3

IV DIVISION.

C Morgan, 4 ft 6 in 1
W Barren, 4 ft 2 in 2
D Hogan, 3 ft 10 in 3

MYSTERY BAG RACE.

W Barren 1
F Noronha 2
A Bryan 3

ALARM RACE.

C O'Gorman 1
V Athaide 2
J Behrmann 3

500 YDS. FLAT RACE.

I DIVISION.

E Hoogwerf 1
V Athaide 2
J Fernandez 3

II DIVISION.

R Hogan 1
C Valladares 2
L Achoa 3

III DIVISION.

H Pereira 1
A Kelly 2
J Jones 3

IV. DIVISION.

C Morgan 1
D Hogan 2
V Godfrey 3

1,000 YARDS FLAT RACE.

J Fernandez 1
E Hoogwerf 2
R Hogan 3

OBSTACLE RACES.

I. DIVISION.

V Athaide 1
T Frogoso 2
B Jelke 3

II. DIVISION.

W Kelly 1
T Nasure 2
R Hogan 3

III. DIVISION.

R McDonnell 1
F Noronha 2
J Kelly 3

IV. DIVISION.

C Morgan 1
J Hughes 2
F Wade 3

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 22nd September 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—John O'Neill, Sub-Conductor of Roorkee, in the North-West Provinces of India, Instructor of Photography of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, for an invention whereby copies of maps, plans or other documents can be obtained direct from the originals of the same in blue or black lines on a white ground, irrespective of the thickness of the paper on which the said originals may be; Alfred George Melhuish, of 208, Chollmert Road, Peckham, London, England, and Neil Douglas, Marine and Mechanical Engineer, of Mangoe Grove, Upper Pazudaung, Rangoon, Burma, for improvements in and connected with hot air engines and in heating appliances for use therewith; Valborg Emmilie Poppens, Hotel-keeper of Meat Market Hotel, Victoria Street, North Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in sanitary or commode pails and like receptacles, and in lids therefor.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act—Henry Wilmot Bruning, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Simla, for an improved dandy or stretcher for carrying invalids, accident cases or those wounded in battle. (Filed 25th July 1894); Jean Ercole Pellegrini of 75 and 77, Calle Cazanova, Barcelona, in the Kingdom of Spain, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein. (Filed 13th September 1894); William Thompson Bothwell, Gentleman, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in engineers' brake valves. (Filed 18th September 1894); Alexander Beith Hay, Manufacturing Chemist, and James Moffatt Park, Chemist, both of Maryhill, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for improvements in dyeing fibres, yarns and fabrics. (Filed 18th September 1894); Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie and Co., Bangalore Iron Work, Bangalore City, for an improved machine for husking, decorticating and crushing seeds, grains or berries. (Filed 13th September 1894); Earnest Collins Chard, care of E. Eaton, 27, Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, E. C., Artist, for improvements in automatic scale-weighing machines. (Filed 4th July 1894); Marcel Bernede, Paper Manufacturer, of Bordeaux, in France, for an improved blotting pad. (Filed 14th September 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule A of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11th January 1895 to 10th January 1899); William Anderson, of 9, Whitehall Place, in the City of Westminster, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for purifying water. (From 28th September 1894 to 25th September 1895).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. W. B. Turner's invention for an improved compound hand, steam, animal or hydraulic power press, to be called "Turner's 400lb hand-power mofussil baling press." (Specification filed 16th June 1890); Mr. L. Saunderson's invention for improvements in electric arc lighting. (Specification filed 19th June 1890); Mr. H. M. Maxwell's invention for an adjustable girth, called "Maxwell's adjustable girth." (Specification filed 16th June 1890); Messrs. Otto Hubner and Arthur Hubner's invention for a device for the prevention of the sweating and soiling with grease of head coverings of all sorts. (Specification filed 19th June 1890).

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Reporter, in further cross-examination by Mr. Scott, gave the rates of insurance charged by the different insurance offices in Bombay, and said when Ruttonjee told me to insure the goods he left it to me to settle the rates. He did not tell me anything about the rates, but left it to me. There was nothing like anxiety in my master's office about the Bokhara. He showed me the telegram, and told me to insure the goods.

Did you not gather from the telegram that the matter was very urgent? It told you that they could not insure anywhere in Hongkong, and that you should try in the marwaree bazaar?—Yes, it was a matter of urgency, and therefore I tried for an hour at different offices. Their reason for insuring here anyhow I understood to be that they had tried their best to insure in Hongkong, and having failed, they wished us to insure here anyhow. I did not understand that there was any anxiety. My knowledge of English is not very good. Our people don't generally insure their goods. On this occasion they told us to enquire and insure. I attached some importance to the word "overdue." When the steamer was overdue, and a telegram came to us to insure, I thought that it was an important matter, and that we should insure. We generally insured our own goods. My master's partners are marwarees, and I thought they might have hoped to effect insurance through their marwaree friends. The marwaree partners generally come to the firm's office in the evening. On the 14th October, I did not know that a telegram had come to Sassoon and Co. and to Cursetjee Bomonjee about the Bokhara. I knew that from what the brokers said in the office on Saturday evening. Ruttonjee gave me no instructions to try first to insure in the marwaree bazaar. He did not tell me he had heard anything more than what appeared in the telegram. He told me to say that the steamer was one or two days overdue. We were bound to tell the fact to the underwriters, or else the policy would be vitiated. This was the first overdue insurance we effected. No dispute about insurance occurred with the firm within my experience. I knew before this suit that, if any material information was withheld from the underwriters, the policy would be vitiated. Nobody told me of it; I knew it from my own experience. Some offices have instructions not to accept overdue risks; and therefore some difficulty was found in this instance. An overdue risk is more hazardous than an ordinary risk; and therefore a higher rate is charged for an overdue risk. I fully understood the importance of mentioning to all the underwriters that the steamer was overdue, or else the policy might have been vitiated in case of loss. When I was examined by Mr. Lang yesterday, I stated all that I remembered as having occurred between me and the underwriters. I mentioned to Shamrao at the Triton Office that the steamer was overdue. I have known him for some time. At Killick Nixon's office, before I could state that the steamer was overdue, they said they did not insure incoming goods at all. If I was asked I would have stated that. No question was asked at all. I next went to the South British office and was taken to Mr. Trapp. I don't know Mr. Tsapp. Mr. Trapp says he never saw me. The next office I went to was Mr. Lidbetter's. I said: "the steamer Bokhara has left Shanghai, will you accept risk on incoming goods; the steamer is one or two days overdue?" I had a written memo. with me at the time. It contained the particulars of the insurance to be effected. I did not show it to Lidbetter's man, because he told me to come the next day. I did not show the memo. to De Monte at the South British, but told him orally of it. I did not show it at the Triton office, where my offer was not accepted, and there was no use in showing it. I did not show it to De Monte either, because my offer was not accepted. The memo. was written by me at our office. It contained the figures 1,050 chests of tea, value Rs. 50,000; 50 bundles of silk, value Rs. 45,000, per steamer Bokhara from Shanghai. I don't know if I stated in it that the steamer was overdue. The next place I went to was the Yangtse office. I asked if they would accept risk on the Bokhara, which was overdue one or two days. They said they had instructions not to accept overdue risks. I was confused when I said yesterday that they had no instructions to accept risks on incoming goods. At Graham's Lalkaka said they had offices on the other side, and they did not accept risks here. The hour was late, and Lalkaka was going away. I did not say the steamer was overdue, because the offer was not accepted. If the offer had been accepted, I should have mentioned that the steamer was overdue. On Friday I did not show the memo. to any one, because the offer was not accepted that day. I had taken Rs. 500 with me on Friday for premium for both silk and tea. I had taken the money that day from the cashier of the firm in notes. The amount was entered in pencil in the suspense account. I was not asked to produce the book here. On Friday I had exhausted all the offices I knew. I did not think there was no chance of insuring here, because there are many other offices in Bombay. Ruttonjee was not despondent when I told him the result in the evening. He told me to try the next day. I don't remember if I told the marwaree partners that evening. They don't come to the firm's place every day, I don't know if I tried the New Zealand office. I have a good memory, but the matter is more than two years old. On Saturday I saw Balkrishna, at Lidbetter's office. I had the memo. with me as well as the Rs. 500 for premium. Balkrishna said the saheb declined to accept the risk. Up to that time the Yangtse, the Marine, and Lidbetter had declined the risk because the steamer was overdue. The South British declined for the same reason. I had told De Monte that the steamer was overdue, and he said Mr. Trapp refused on that account. I was not correct yesterday when I said that Mr. Trapp said he did not accept risk on incoming goods. He said he would not accept on an overdue steamer. There were other offices, and I did not give up the hope of insuring. I had not by that time exhausted all the good offices. On Saturday I visited the three offices, Lidbetter's, Bombay Company, and Volkart's. I had no instructions to go to the Bombay Company. When I started from my office on Saturday, I knew that Volkart were insurance agents. The first thing I said to Sunder was —"the steamer Bokhara has sailed from Shanghai, it is a mail steamer; and is overdue two or three days. I want to insure Rs. 50,000 worth of tea, and Rs. 45,000 worth of silk; will you accept risk with average?" Sunder replied that, as the steamer was overdue, he would not accept the risk with average. I had shown him the memo. by this time. I had read from the memo. either it was in Sunder's or in my own hand at the time I don't remember. I don't remember what ultimately became of the memo. I did not first go to Volkart's and then to Sunder. I first effected the insurance on silk with Sunder, and then went to Volkart's. I did not press hard for the policy on Saturday.

Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am the first plaintiff and one of the partners in the plaintiff's firm, which is about fifty years old, and has been trading with China. We have been exporting goods to China to the extent of about thirty-five lakhs a year. For the last seven years we have closed insuring our goods. We have an insurance fund of our own. Our China firm ships goods on our own account and that of constituents in Bombay. We import from China goods to the extent of about twenty-five lakhs per annum. This telegram (produced) gives particulars of the cargo on board the Bokhara. We have been in the habit of receiving such telegrams, both of our own goods and those of constituents. Before I received this telegram on the 14th October, I had received no letter about the cargo on board the Bokhara. In the first telegram only tea is mentioned. On receiving a telegram to insure for one lakh, I calculated how much to insure; tea, and how much on silk. I received the second telegram at 3.4 p.m. on the 14th October. The first telegram was received on the 9th. I calculated on receiving the telegram that the Bokhara had been overdue from one to two days. I gathered that from the telegraph man. I took the 9th as the sailing day from Shanghai. If the voyage took four days, she would be one day overdue; and if three days, she would be two days overdue. I have never travelled from Shanghai to Hongkong. I have been in Hongkong. That was about eight or nine years ago. A good steamer in those days took three days from Shanghai to Hongkong: an ordinary steamer took four days. By a good steamer, I mean a fast steamer. The Bokhara was a P. and O. steamer. I knew her to be a slow steamer, for I sailed in her from Bombay to China. On making the calculation on Friday, I called Reporter and gave him instructions to effect insurance on silk and tea by the steamer which was overdue. I told him how much to insure on silk and on tea. Reporter knew from the telegram that the steamer was overdue. I told him that she was one or two days overdue; and that he should say so to the insurance company that accepted the risk. Before I received my telegram of the 14th Oct. I had heard of two other telegrams received in Bombay, one to Sassoon, stating that the Bokhara was overdue; and another to Cursetjee Bomonjee, stating the same thing. I heard on Thursday of the other telegrams. With regard to Sassoon's telegram, I did not hear which of the Sassoons it was. The brokers told me of it. On his return at 5 p.m., Reporter told me nobody would accept the risk, some of them because it was overdue, and some because they had no orders to accept risks on incoming goods. He said Lidbetter had promised to give him an answer next day. I told him to go and try at other offices the next day. He did go out next day. I saw him going from the

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel T. HARRIS, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN and S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., Private Secretary, which cannot be Delivered at GANESHKHIND by 6 p.m., on 7th October, 1894, should be Addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the Addition of any post town until 20th Idem, when they should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

CONSOLS on London were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday at 101¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. down, at £56⅞. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say to 29 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 63⅜ cents per oz, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday were increased by 3,000 bales, making them 13,000 bales; but last evening the market closed easier, Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians, the price of Mid.-American Cotton on the spot further declined 3-32d., to 3 7-16d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. for October deliveries, and 3 11-32d. for February-March, 1-64d. to 1-32d. below the October rate being quoted in intermediate positions. Bombay Presidency growths of East Indian Cotton were also 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York a further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, at 6¼ cents per lb.; and January Futures were quoted 5·96 cents, the last quotation for December having been 6·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date, give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	46,000	43,000	39,000
Two days' do.	84,000	77,000	64,000
Since 1st September.....	551,000	417,000	465,000

In our local market for the staple a further decline of Re. 1 per candy has been established to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet. Exporters have bought only 150 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 170; the Mills having taken 600 bales consisting of 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 160, and 100 each of Julgaum at Rs. 150; Dharwar, at Rs. 161½; Akola, at Rs. 150; and Damergaum, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market remains dull in tone with only a small export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to-day by shippers to a moderate extent, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Tuesday were as follows:—

Wheat.....	4,981	cwt.
Linseed.....	1,501	,,
Rapeseed.....	974	,,
Gingelly	1,205	,,
Castorseed.....	3,675	,,
Rice	683	,,

FREIGHTS for ready business are rather weaker; but for forward shipment they are unchanged, but nominal. There is, however, hardly any business passing.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-16d. demand (at which latter rate a small amount was given) and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for transfer next year, at which we have heard of no enquiry; and at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this year's delivery; 1s. 1 5-16d. for January; and 1s. 1 11-32d. for latter in 1895, at which rates there was a moderate amount of business passing from Calcutta. We hear that rates there opened at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, temporarily advanced to 1s. 1 7-32d., ready and forward, in the middle of the day, being then reported firm thereat; but receded again to 1s. 1 3-16d. on orders being sent from this side; and the market here closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·39½	,,

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 3-16d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 5-16 to 11-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 and 103 7-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively; but receded to 103⅜ in the former position, and to 5-16 in the latter in a quiet market, leaving off at the reduced rates. 103 1/8, nominal, has been quoted for Fours.

SHARES have relapsed into a state of quietude again, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 75 in Central India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Oriental; of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	2⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	101⅜
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	56 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here day before yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, OCT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here yesterday afternoon.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra), left here this morning for Bombay.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton (extra), left here on Saturday, the 29th ultimo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 2nd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	39	12	50 p.m.	48	53
Teheran	2	2	28 p.m.	..	33
Suez	2	3	5 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	2
,, Karachi.....	...	9	..	1
,, Madras.....	...	53	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—September 18, at Rangoon, the wife of Major R. A. C King, R. A. of a daughter.
JENNINGS—September 21, at North Bank, Simla, the wife of Captain H. A. K Jennings, R. A. of a daughter.
MILLER—September 27, at Deejah, Dinapur, the wife of Louis George Miller, Captain, Volunteer Forces of India, and Zamindar, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'DOWDA—M'LEAVY—September 26, at Meerut, by the Rev J I B Cockin, M A, Charles Fitzgerald O'Dowda, Dist Superintent of Police, son of Colonel J W O'Dowda, to Mary, daughter of W McLeavy, Manager, Bank of Upper India.

DEATH.

CONNOLLY—September 23, at Asansol, Bridget Cecilia, the beloved wife of M L Connolly, Esq, E I Ry, aged 29 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

SPEAKING some years ago of an eminent English statesman, one of his political contemporaries said that just as the grandeur of a mountain cannot be fully seen except at a distance, so the services which his right honourable friend had rendered to the State could not be fully known during his life-time. It was only after his place had become vacant that they would be able to put a correct and adequate estimate upon his brilliant and useful career. We are forcibly reminded of these words by Mr. R. P. Karkaria's article on the late Mr. Justice Telang in the October number of the *Calcutta Review*. Thirteen months have passed away since the death of the foremost Hindu of the age, but time has not served to mitigate his loss—indeed, as Mr. Karkaria shows, never was his counsel and his leadership more needed than to-day. Trusted both by the rulers and the ruled, he did excellent service as a mediator between them. While sympathising with the reasonable aspirations of the people, he was conscientious enough not to forget the duties which he owed to the rulers of the country, "of being fair to them and of appreciating their enormous difficulties in the task of looking, amid the dangers of foreign invasion and domestic revolution, to the welfare of alien millions, with conflicting interests, mutual hatreds, and turbulent dispositions." As Mr. Karkaria says, such men are the real pillars of the State, sustaining the glorious fabric of the British Empire in our days. In the words of the poet his talents were "not chaos like together crushed and bruised, but like the world harmoniously diffused." Few men, indeed, possess his wide and varied culture side by side with his unswerving rectitude and honesty of purpose, his scholarship with his modesty and simplicity, his zeal with his moderation and sobriety, his spotless moral character with his tact and influence. Referring to that influence in regard to Mr. Telang's own community Mr. Karkaria aptly quotes Arnold's estimate of Hannibal's loss to the Carthaginian State—"Where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it and the nation where he is gone, is like a dead body to which magic power had for a moment given an unnatural life; when the charm has ceased the body is cold and stiff as before." Mr. Karkaria fears that the impulse which Mr. Telang communicated to the younger generation of his race may pass away with him and the traditional lethargy invade them again. Perhaps the greatest fear is that the impulse will be diverted into wrong channels. Mr. Telang represented "the best product of the new English system of education that has for the last fifty years worked in India with very mixed results," leading as he did a small but select band of young men full of the newly born zeal to regenerate their country and its peoples "during the present providential opportunity afforded by the universal peace and unstinted tolerance which are the greatest results of the British rule."

But Mr. Karkaria has reluctantly to confess that beyond this select group there is a larger class of educated natives whose Western education has proved disappointing. With them English pleasures and dress and above all English eloquence have proved most attractive. Instead of trying to regenerate their countrymen, these men are engaged in the work of putting the cart before the horse. "They misapply their energies urgently needed in other directions," says Mr. Karkaria, "to the futile struggle for political rights and privileges which no rulers in their senses can ever grant to them without serious injury to the peace and prosperity of the country." To those members of the native community who feel the great want of workers in the cause of the regeneration of their countrymen, this mistaken sphere of activity, this perversion of abilities, in many cases sterling and brilliant, is a matter of deep regret. The writer thinks with Sir Henry Maine that extreme Western Radicalism has much to answer for in having effected such a state of things. This Radicalism, with its vice of levity of assent to false and hasty generalisations, threatens little short of ruin, says Sir Henry Maine "to the awakening intellect of India, where political abstractions founded exclusively upon English facts—and even there requiring qualification—are applied by the educated minority and by their newspapers to a society, which, through nine-tenths of its structure belongs to the thirteenth century of the West." Extreme theories have been introduced from England with utter disregard to the variation of circumstances into a land whose inhabitants have never known what it is to be unanimous, which is the stronghold of rigid conservatism and isolating individualism. Appeals are made only too successfully to the mistaken benevolence and misdirected philanthropy of a certain class of English politicians, generally blissfully ignorant of the traditions of this county and the characters of its various peoples. To the great mass of the people this political agitation is a matter of unconcern; while all this noise is being made "the quiet Indian cow is slowly and contentedly chewing the cud under the shade of the venerable banyan." The masses in India look with indifference on a political movement the true proportions of which they know to be confined to the educated few, who Mr. Karkaria says "are just as much alienated from them by their training and habits as the British are aliens by birth." If the political agitation of the present day tended to make the rulers better understood by the ruled, and brought the real wants of the latter to the notice of the authorities; if its leaders sought to teach the people that the English have at heart the advancement and welfare of the country, then the Government would be acting wisely in following Mr. Malabari's advice by sympathising with the movement and taking its leaders into their confidence. But these have not been the objects of many Indian politicians; who have proceeded in such a manner as to make it seem that their aims were of a directly contrary order. "To judge from the speeches and writings of many of this class of politicians," says Mr. Karkaria, "and from the tone of a considerable section of the native press, British rule has been the chief cause of untold evils"—an hypothesis utterly at variance with such uncontrovertible facts as the present prosperity of India; the enormous expansion of her trade; the vast increase of her manufactures, the great influx of foreign capital, and the organisation of public credit. When Mr. Karkaria looks around on these features of English rule he cannot bring himself to believe that the Government to which the land and its peoples owe all this "can be such a mixture of selfishness and rapacity and hypocrisy, can have such an antipathy towards the people, as some of its prominent native critics try to make out."

With such wild criticism Mr. Telang had no sympathy. Appreciating with the insight of a cultured gentleman, the difficulties besetting the administrative path in India, he was ready to give hearty credit to the Government for what it achieved, "instead of blaming them for what they wisely withhold and continuously leave undone till the people grow ripe to profit by the concession." Mr. Telang's moderating influence was great, and before his elevation to the Bench it was hoped he would rally round him the strong, though silent, forces in native society of sound common-sense and sobriety, and form a moderate party of social and political reformers. Mr. Telang appreciated to the full the spirt of enlightened generosity with which the administration of the country is conducted. He knew very well that the people are governed now in every way better than they have been at any time during the last twenty centuries, and enjoy as many if not more, privileges than they ever had under their own command. Realising this, Mr. Telang exerted his powerful influence in the cause of social rather than political reform. His life in the view of the writer, bore a close resemblance to that of the great German scholar, statesman and patriot, Christian Bunsen. Both were men of purity of life; both were great scholars by nature and inclination. Although both were enticed away from the cultured ease they loved, they neither gave up entirely the cherished tastes of early life. At the outset of his career Mr. Telang, like Bunsen, hesitated whether he should not be a professor and devote his life to study, but we agree with Mr. Karkaria that his countrymen were the gainers when he decided otherwise. He taught the world lessons which could not have been so readily taught in the lecture-room of an Indian College. His influence was made all the more extensive by his professional labours. He had a perfect knowledge of the English, Marathi, and Sanskrit languages, and as was said of Ennius he had three hearts to know and love all that was good and noble in the three literatures. Knowledge, taste, and love bound him to the English, and he knew from personal experience "the genuine manliness and nobility of the English character which," adds Mr. Karkaria, "is unfortunately hidden from most of his countrymen by the English coldness and reserve if not *hauteur*. He knew that his countrymen had only to come into closer contact with the distant and taciturn foreigner in order to love him." He looked forward to and worked for the time when both sides would understand each other better, and overlooking superficial differences would see the common interest binding them together. His performances were great, but cut off as he was in the prime of manhood his unfinished designs were still greater, and it becomes those thoughtful men who were his disciples to take up the fallen mantle and carry on his beneficent work to the goal for which he longed. Mr. Karkaria's paper may be commended to the serious consideration of all who have at heart the true welfare of the Indian Empire.

IT is hoped that the Waziri frontier difficulty will be amicably settled, but the possibility that this may not be the case is not overlooked, and the escort will be strong enough to cope with any contingency which may arise. Mr. Bruce, the delimitation officer, is now at Simla for the purpose of obtaining his final instructions from Government regarding his work. He returns to the frontier in a few days, and the delimitation escort will be concentrated at Kajuri Kach about the 8th instant, and march forward on the 10th or 11th. It is expected that on arrival at the frontier a large *jirga* will meet him there and present hostages for the good behaviour of the Mahsuds, against whom we have a long roll of grievances. This being done, it is proposed that the British and Afghan delimitation officers shall meet at Domandi, south-west of Wana, and the work of delimitation then commences. The escort will be five thousand strong, and should prove sufficient for all practical purposes. Our Allahabad contemporary, whose representative at head-quarters has kept it well informed on the subject, tells us that the Waziri maliks are no longer likely to give trouble. They held a great *jirga* at Kaniguram, the capital village of the country, and there the situation was considered in tribal council. The Darwesh Khel, who have all along been on the side of peace, were strong in their determination to avoid the invasion of Waziristan. With them, says our contemporary, were ranged a considerable section of the Mahsuds, and the pressure brought to bear upon the malcontent Abdur Rahman clan was sufficient to overawe the wilder spirits who were prepared to engage in hostilities. So far as is known, only one small body of men remained obdurate, and the voice of the tribe as a whole was for peace. The *jirga* was a most representative one, and we are asked to take it that all idea of a general combination to resist the Demarcation Escort has now been abandoned. It is earnestly to be hoped that the assurance may be justified.

THE Wilson tariff bill passed into law the other day without President Cleveland's signature. By the law of the land the President cannot veto a bill which has passed Congress with a two-thirds majority. But when it is passed by a smaller majority, and in the event of his not signing it, it becomes law after the lapse of ten days. Mr. Cleveland could not be induced to sign the bill, and although the Republican journals are strong in his condemnation, there is no doubt that he did the wise thing, as he usually does. Mr. Cleveland was returned on a free trade platform, and as a step towards this end, the original Wilson bill legislated for the free introduction of raw materials. Such a position was intelligible, even with a somewhat high tariff on manufactured articles, but when the Senate amended the bill, and placed a duty on coal, iron, and sugar, they violated the very principles laid down by the Democratic party at the last Presidential Election. The coming great fight, we learn from a New York correspondent, will be over the Sugar Trust monopoly, as it is proposed next session to bring in a special bill which shall deal with this question. The Sugar Trust is notoriously the offspring and progeny of Republican tariffs enacted in recent years. The McKinley law, signed by President Harrison in 1890, provided that "all sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound" and an additional "one-tenth of one cent" on German and other foreign sugars, making a total of *sixty* cents on every hundred pounds. The new tariff reduced this duty to one-eighth of one cent per pound, which, taken with the incidental protection afforded by the new *ad valorem* duty of forty per cent., makes the total protection to the trust now, as stated by Senator Aldrich, the leader of the Republican protectionists, only "42½ hundredths of a cent per pound," or 42½ cents per hundred pounds.

THE Hongkong papers lament the great scarcity of coal there, and the news that Japan threatened to place an embargo on the export makes the outlook more serious. According to a Sydney contemporary, the coal-freight to Hongkong jumped from nine to nineteen shillings within a week. Some years ago Newcastle (New South Wales) had a large Eastern trade, which was lost in part by the strike, that gave the Chinese and Japanese coal mines just the opportunity they wanted. There now seems a prospect of winning back this business during the war. But, however great the immediate demand may be, the Australian journals warn their countrymen they must remember that when disturbed conditions pass away, the trade in Australian coal will be subject once more to the competition of a people content with low wages, long hours, and small profits. Japan does not lose sight of the result of an embargo, and the Nagasaki *Express* raises a protest against such a measure, reminding the Japanese Ministers that not a tenth part of the production from Japanese mines goes to Chinese, but to European foundries, manufactories, and steam-ship companies, which latter keep large stocks of produce at all the ports this side of the Suez Canal, finding out from experience that Japanese coal, although faster burning, is much more economical—taking into consideration the price—than either Cardiff or Australian coal. Stop the export of coal, and what will be the result? asks the *Express*. The Chinese will open out their inexhaustible coal-fields (they are now doing so on a moderate scale); Australia will obtain a good footing in Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, and elsewhere; and after the war is over, Japan will find with surprise that it has entirely lost its markets at these ports—never to be recovered.

THE exultation of the Japanese over their victories in Korea knows no bounds, and leads them in their temporary intoxication to build very huge castles in the air and propose *gigantic* projects which they can never hope to carry out. A scheme, which is of the very latest conception is propounded in one of the Japanese papers by a naval officer, who foretells not only Japan's continued success but the occupation of China. As to how this would be effected, we are told, it is seriously proposed that Japan should hold China as England holds India; for, says the author of this brilliant scheme, Japan is as large and as strong as England. This idea however the press and publicists in Japan are endeavouring to crush, warning the plucky little country that the achievement of such a proposal would never be allowed by Europe, and that if she persists in trying it she will be forced into its abandonment. The occupation of China by Japan would result in injury to European trade, and since Russia appears to have been for some time itching for an excuse to interpose, it is probable that country would be first to say to Japan, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." From the present prospect it seems the most likely outcome of Japanese successes will be that which will be least welcome to us—an increase of Russian domination in the Far East. England for the time remains passive, but we trust her statesmen will soon wake to the necessity of refusing Russia a free hand in dealing with the Chino-Japanese problem.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 7 a.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

OCCUPATION OF A FRONTIER MANCHURIAN TOWN BY THE JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.

It is reported that the Japanese troops have occupied Hei-Chow, a town on the Manchurian frontier.

THE MARCH TO MOUKDEN.

The Japanese continue unopposed their march in the direction of Moukden.

DAMAGED JAPANESE WARSHIPS UNDER BRISK REPAIR.

The Japanese war-ships, which have been damaged in the late engagement with the Chinese fleet, are being rapidly repaired at Nagasaki.

LEAD A CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Japan has declared that lead is contraband of war.

THE INVASION OF CHINA BY THE JAPANESE.

REPORTED LANDING OF JAPANESE TROOPS BETWEEN YELLOW RIVER AND TIENTSIN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that it is reported that 35,000 Japanese have landed between the Yellow River and Tientsin.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE GENERALISSIMO.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs :—General Sung has been appointed by the Throne a Generalissimo in Manchuria.

THE VICEROY LI-HANG-CHUNG.

The Empress Dowager warmly supports the Viceroy Li-Hang-Chung.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON MOUKDEN.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs :—The Japanese troops advancing from Singyang have reached Anju and those from Congju have arrived at Kusong without meeting the enemy.

THE JAPANESE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Two Japanese divisions have been left at Pingyang, where the Japanese have formed their head-quarters.

THE CZAR.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER APPREHENDED.

THE CAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.

The Czar, accompanied by his Imperial family, has started for the Crimea.

No immediate danger is apprehended from the present condition of his Majesty. The disease of the kidneys from which he is ailing, is not of an acute character.

The malady has been brought about by his Majesty having suffered from constant lassitude and fatigue from over-application to matters of State, and particularly to the grief he is experiencing owing to the increasing illness of his son, the Grand Duke George.

THE DUTCH IN LOMBOK.

SPIES LEADING THEM INTO AMBUSCADE.

BATAVIA, Oct. 2.

News from the seat of war in Lombok states that spies led the Dutch into an ambuscade.

The Dutch lost three officers and nine men.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

There are two principal African questions between the Governments of the Queen of England and the Republic of France which are receiving the serious consideration of the British Foreign Office at the present moment, as the claims put forth by France are not commensurate with British interests.

The French claim the Hinterland of Algeria beyond the line fixed by the Anglo-French Agreement of 1890.

The claims arising from the political propaganda carried out by M. Mizon in 1893, and his subsequent action in the regions under British sphere of influence adjoining the territories belonging to the Royal Niger Company, on the West Coast of Africa, are considered by England to be untenable.

These two questions are the chief obstacles which present themselves for establishing an enduring *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and France.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day; and the same Company's s. s. Parramatta left for Colombo and Australia at the same hour.

SEQUEL TO THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 2.

Wamanrao Bhicaji, Japti karkoon of Viaseshwar Temple Land, whom Javerbharthi is said to have wanted to remove from his post, has been arrested by the police on a charge of attempting to murder Jadurao Purshram, who gave evidence before the Bapat Commission on Thursday for the prosecution. It is alleged that both were bathing in the river on the day of the eclipse, when Wamanrao assaulted, and attempted to drown Jadavrao. No further particulars are yet forthcoming.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

To-day the prosecution examined several witnesses in whose presence Javerbharthi is alleged to have given Rs. 2,600 to Digamber, one of Bapat's agent, to pay the same to Bapat to induce him to remove the japti on the land of the Viaseshwar temple and also to remove the japti clerk.

Mr. Mehta next put in several official documents of the Settlement Department.

THE AFGHAN-BELUCH BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The demarcation of the Afghan-Beluch boundary is proceeding satisfactorily, over a hundred miles from Domandi to Taraki Tirwah having been delimited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

Mr. Burt, of the Indian Public Works, and Mr. Wigley, of the Legislative Department, are now engaged in revising the general rules for the working of railways in India. Their work is expected to be completed by the end of October.

MANAGEMENT OF HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

There was a great meeting of Sanyasis, Mohunts, and Pandits at Benares, last evening, when the Government were thanked for their refusal to interfere with the question of Hindu religious endowments.

THE TRIAL OF THE POONA RIOTERS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

Thirteen Hindus were to-day committed for their trial to the Sessions. The magistrate framed the following charges :—Unlawful assembly, rioting, rioting with deadly weapons, mischief by fire, disturbing a religious assembly, damaging a place of worship, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt to public officers in the execution of their duty. A Mahomedan was next tried, the police charging him under the rioting section and being a member of an unlawful assembly. The only evidence adduced against him was that of one policeman who arrested him because he had thrown stones. When arrested he had no stones in his hand. The magistrate said he did not think he could frame any charge against the accused, as he was arrested in a place where he was entitled to be, and therefore discharged him accordingly.

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The final report on the Indian Articles of War Bill has now been prepared, and will be introduced during the current month.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF UMRA KHAN OF JANDOUL.

Reports have been received here regarding the capture by the Afghans at Asmar, of Umra Khan. But the source of information is considered so unreliable that the Government of India cannot in any way regard it as accurate.

CONSTRUCTION OF METRE-GAUGE LINES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The proposals of the Government of India for the linking-up of the metre-gauge railways systems in Northern India, which were submitted to the Secretary of State in June, has been accepted on military and political grounds; and independent lines are to be at once constructed between Barabanki and Cawnpore. A third rail will also be constructed between Baramghat and Barabanki, and a new line will connect Bareilly with Soron.

THE INDIAN FOREST ACT.

The new edition of the Indian Forest Act with modifications and revisions will be published at once by the Government of India.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The following is the programme of Thursday's Supreme Legislative Council meeting :—Sir A. MacDonnel will move that the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act be considered; General Brackenbury will present the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Articles of War; and Sir A. Miller will present the Report of the Committee on the Burma Municipal Act.

THE RECENT THEFTS IN THE SUBURBS OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

In replying to the complaint of the Chamber of Commerce as to the recent thefts in the suburbs of Rangoon, the Chief Commissioner states that only half of the cases are reported to the police, who cannot be expected to trace those not reported, nor can the police be placed in every compound and in houses in the suburbs. Night durvans should be employed as in India.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The trooping season in Bombay commenced yesterday morning with the arrival of her Majesty's Troopship Malabar (Captain Oswald P. Tudor, R.N.). Leaving Portsmouth on the 1st September, the Malabar called at Queenstown on the 3rd; Malta, on the 14th; Port Said, on the 18th; and Suez, on the 20th idem; with drafts of various regiments and No. 23 Company, Southern Division Royal Artillery. The drafts are as follows :—Twenty-four officers, seven ladies, twenty-four men, eighteen women, and six children, belonging to the British Army; eleven officers, seven ladies, six children, eight men, three women, and two children, of the Indian Army; four officers, one lady, 138 men, seven women, eleven children, 23rd Company Southern Division Royal Artillery; one officer, 100 men, seven women, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; two officers, 100 men and four women, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; 120 men, 2nd Manchester Regiment; 3 officers, 110 men, West Kent Regiment; one officer, eighty men and one woman, 2nd Derby Regiment; one officer, 100 men, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; one officer, 100 men, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; one officer, 1st East Lancashire Regiment; one officer, 100 men, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry; one officer, 120 men, 2nd Essex Regiment; in all, fifty-two officers, eighteen ladies, seven children, 1,107 men, thirty-one women, and twenty-two children. During the voyage one death, that of a child, took place. The weather was fine throughout the voyage. The Malabar will leave for England on the 16th instant, calling at Aden, with the 2nd Dragoon Guards for Egypt; No. 23 Company Eastern Division and No. 9 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, for Aden; Nos. 2 and 6 Companies, Western Division Royal Artillery, from Aden to England, and details. The following is a list of the officers and their families :—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major and Bvt Col F H Maturin and daughter, East Surrey Regt	Hon Lieut Mrs H Staff and children, Bombay Ordnance
Major A H Hewat, R H A	Vety Lieut F S H Baldry, A V Dept
Surgeon-Captain R J Geddes, A M S	2nd Lieut S S Flower, 2 North Fus
Captain and Mrs C E Wyncall and 2 children, Staff Corps	2nd Lieut C F Colquhoun, East Surrey
Surgeon-Capt G A T Bray, A M S	2nd Lieut R H Baldwin, East Surrey
Hon Captain and Mrs J H Smith, Beng Ordnance	2nd Lieut W T Barry, East Surrey
Captain and Mrs R O Kellett, 2 Royal Irish	2nd Lieut T A C Naunn, R W Kent
Lieut and Mrs J C Dek Rruces Kingsmill, R A	2nd Lieut F Adams, Unattached List
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs C Fox, 1st Bedford	2nd Lieut W D Villiers-Stuart, Unattached List
Lieut C de W Crookshank, R E	2nd Lieut H E S Cordeaux, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs A J Peile, R A	Revd J J Horrigan, Actg R C Chaplain
Lieut W L L Ameshury, I S Corps	Wife of Capt and Bt Major W J H Bond and daughter, I S Corps
Lieut J H Lloyd, I S Corps	Wife of Capt R A D Thring, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs H Stinson, Commt Dept	Wife of Capt A B C Williams, I S Corps
Lieut H M Barnes, R A	Wife of Lieut M F Kindersley I S Corps
Lieut H S Rogers, R E	
Surg-Lieut and Mrs R C Lewis, A M S	

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Surgeon-Major an Mrs J Osburne and child, A M S	Lieut W F Templer, R Irish Fus
Major C A K Hall, R M Fus	Surg-Lieut G A Moore, A M S
Major W G B Western, R W Kent	Vety Lieut C B Freeman, A V Dept
Major and Mrs G G Simpson, R A	Vety Lieut W A McDougall, A V Dept
Captain F H B Connor, R Irish Fus	2nd Lieut F O Wyat, R A
Captain R C Style, R W Kent	2nd Lieut J D Macpherson, 2nd Essex
Captain N H S Lowe, R W Kent	2nd Lieut A Coast, R I Fus
Captain E M Childers, 1st Oxford L I	2nd Lieut F F Brown, R A
Lieut T M Kirkwood, I S C	2nd Lieut H H Wilson, 2 Lanc Fus
Lieut R B L Punley, R A	2nd Lieut R A Dobbin, 1st East Lanc
	2nd Lieut R H Keller, 2 Derby

From Queenstown to Malta.—Revd E Ryan, Chaplain.
From Queenstown to Port Said.—2nd Lieut M F Gage, 7th Dra Guards.
From Portsmouth to Malta.—2nd Lisut H B A Maitland, 1st Cameron Highls.

THE CANNING.

The following troops will leave in the R. I. M. Canning on the 5th instant :—

	O	M	W	C
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (ex-Malabar)	1	102	1	0
1st Royal Fusiliers (ex-Victoria)	1	101	0	0
Do (from Colaba Depot)	0	3	0	0
3rd Rifle Brigade (ex-Malabar)	0	3	0	0
2nd Border Regiment (ex-Victoria)	1	102	3	0
Bedford Regiment	1	0	0	0
Royal Artillery	1	0	0	0
Medical Staff	1	0	0	0
Army Veterinary Department	1	0	0	0
9th Bombay Infantry	0	1	0	0
Commissariat Department, Wife, and Child.	1	N	C	Officer,

Captain C. E. Cooch, 2nd Border Regiment, who arrived on duty with drafts in the Canning on the 30th September, will return by the same vessel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have this week held their autumn meeting at Huddersfield. The president, Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., in the course of an optimistic address, referred to the high quality of British manufactures—a characteristic especially illustrated in the products of Huddersfield—as combining with the better business organisation of the United Kingdom and her advantages of insularity, climate, and contiguity of coal and iron to enable her to maintain her place in the international industrial competition. He thought the prospects of trade were, though variable, on the whole improving, and noticed the relaxation of the United States tariff, the more settled condition of South America, and other facts as grounds for this opinion, but complained of the inability of Parliament to spare time for legislation on commercial questions as a serious hindrance to progress. The conference proceeded to the transaction of business, and fell to making straight by resolution the places which Sir Albert Rollit had left rough. They discussed trade with Spain, Uganda, the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the decimal system, the metric system, commercial gambling, parliamentary procedure, Indian railways, slow trains, and the sad case of Mr. Cobb. One reason of this multiplicity of subjects lies, of course, in the fact that being men of business they had very little to say, and most of that was to the point. But Sir Courtenay Boyle, who represented the Board of Trade, felt called upon more than once to interfere for the prevention of useless discussion. None the less these meetings are admirable, in that they register the sentiments and opinions of the class which controls the country's wealth. The *Daily Chronicle* is surprised that in the midst of so much discussion nothing was said regarding the absolute necessity of equating British products to foreign, and especially native markets, instead of expecting native markets to adapt themselves to our habits and tastes. Americans and Germans have left us behind in a good many places by following this rule. To the Englishman it appears to be inconceivable that a native should prefer the shape and thickness and colour to which he has been accustomed, to that which Manchester or Sheffield or Birmingham considers the best. A single example of this on the part of a rising competitor may be given from the part of the world to which all eyes are turned at the present moment. The Koreans dress all the year round in white cotton cloth of native manufacture. Hitherto no foreign nation has succeeded in supplying a similar cloth. A short time ago, however, the Japanese spinners produced a material identical in dimensions, texture, and appearance, and as a result a very large trade is rapidly falling into their hands. From all over the world come the appeals of our Consuls to our merchants to cease the attempt to impose their own ideas, but the appeals seem to go unheeded. Perhaps, Sir Albert Rollit omitted this exhortation because he has grown tired of uttering it.

Although Sir Albert Rollit adopted so cheerful a tone at the meeting referred to, the Board of Trade returns for the past month again appear unsatisfactory, as both imports and exports show a considerable decrease. Allowance, however, must be made for the facts that the American tariff was scarcely settled, and that the war in the Far East stopped some trade to China and Japan during the past month. The imports are valued at £31,638,521, which is less than in August, 1893, by £3,364,251, equal to 9·6 per cent.; the exports of British and Irish produce amount to £18,581,240, a decrease of £948,938, or 4·8 per cent. The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise are more by £758,743, being valued at £5,127,380 compared with £4,368,637. With the exception of animals, tobacco, oils, and articles received by Parcel Post, all classes of imported goods are less in value than last year, specially articles of food and drink, and raw materials. Wheat, barley, and oats are each more in quantity, but less in value. Wheat-flour, peas, beans, and Indian corn are less both in quantity and value. The receipts of wheat and wheat-flour, in the harvest year expired with August, were equal to 22,422,751qr., compared with 22,566,654qr. and 23,147,518qr., respectively in 1893 and 1892. Of barley 8,877,000qr. were landed, but in 1893 5,021,139qr.; and of oats 5,226,508qr., as against 5,222,147qr. During the past month Russia and the Argentine Republic each sent more wheat, but from the United States less was received. The increase in refined sugar is 387,375cwt., derived almost entirely from Germany; but of raw sugar there was a heavy fall of 569,000cwt., caused mainly by the lessened shipments from Java, the British East Indies, and Philippine Islands. Of tea China sent only 6,794,000lb., compared with 11,744,000lb. in August, 1893. Considerable decreases are also found in the landings of india-rubber (caoutchouc), nitrate of soda, and hewn timber.

Speaking on behalf of British trade Mr. Holt S. Hallett is not at all pleased with the recently concluded treaty between China and England delimiting the country between Burma and China. The convention, says Mr. Hallett, should be termed "The convention for permanently excluding British goods from Western China." Up to the time the convention was ratified British goods had free access to Mung Lem, Kiang Hung, and some dozen other States not particularised in the convention, and might cross the frontier at any point. Now, all access to Mung Lem, Kiang Hung, and other States lying to the north of these, which we have ceded to China, are absolutely sealed to our trade, and all inlets from the Burmese seaboard into the western half of the great empire of China are stopped, with the exception of two, which are practically one, lying in the Chinese Shan States, to the north-east of Bhamo. Manwine and Sansi are the only two points through which traffic is now permitted. Our Government, "wishing to encourage and develop the land trade of China with Burma," has ruled that "the carrying of merchandise through Chinese territory by other routes than those sanctioned by the present convention shall, if the Chinese authorities think fit, be punished by the confiscation of the merchandise concerned." The railway about to be constructed to the Kunlon Ferry is to be merely a local line. It is not to be available for a single ounce of British merchandise intended for China or the Chinese Shan States, nor for Chinese produce intended for a Burmese seaport; and worst of all, our route to the populous part of South-Western China, *via* Kiang Hung and Ssumao, which presented great facilities for connecting a commercially valuable part of China, and the future railway system of China, with a Burmese seaport has been sacrificed. With all the southern trade routes stopped, whence can we expect any trade at all along them, much more "the development of trade" which "shall justify the establishment of other frontier Customs stations"?

The Trade Unions Congress closed on Saturday. On Friday it elected Mr. S. Woods Secretary to its Parliamentary Committee. The disapproval expressed by the delegates of the influx of destitute aliens was natural enough, but we could wish, says the *Times*, that the mischief consequent upon it had been proved more convincingly than it was by Mr. Knight's statement that many of these so-called destitute aliens become employers of labour, and that Englishmen have to work for them. How is it, we would ask, that the aliens succeed where Englishmen fail? Can it be that trade unionism, with its rules in restraint of work, is not the all-sufficient help to industrial success which its chiefs declare it to be, and that the aliens who get the upper hand have been occupying themselves in something better and more lucrative than in either striking or talking nonsense at Norwich? If legislation is to save the working man from the penalties of his faults and follies, we see good reason for Mrs. Fenwick's resolution that it must be carried on in hot haste, and that the closure must be resorted to as often as is necessary and as often as Ministers wish for it, and without dependence on the Speaker's uncertain consent. The one instance in which the closure was applied at Norwich was when one or two delegates declared themselves opposed to feting, and were trying to point out the undignified position of those who consented to accept hospitalities from employers in some ways not friendly to their cause. But they were ruled out of order at once, and the Norwich congress ended very pleasantly with the festivities which Mr. Robinson and his supporters had been cut short in disapproving.

The French Government is making inquiries with a view to imposing a stamp duty upon contracts for "futures" in the commercial markets. The Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the various mercantile and industrial associations, including Chambers of Commerce, inquiring (1) whether transactions of this kind have an injurious effect upon regular trade; (2) whether they encourage speculation and gambling; and (3) whether they should not be classed with stock exchange operations when they are settled, not by a delivery of the article sold and bought, but by payment of differences. The Minister has apparently been moved by some outside suggestion in this matter, and is said to be inclined to adopt it. Probably he is influenced, too, by the fact that the duty imposed a year ago on stock exchange contract notes, though hotly resented at first, has now become an accepted institution. Evidently, however, he is apprehensive that its extension to commercial business in contracts for "futures" might meet with less placable opposition, or that it might prove really injurious to legitimate trade.

Lord Brassey, having been asked by Mr. Huddart to assist him in putting before the British public the advantages of an accelerated mail service between England and Canada and Canada and Australia, sends a letter to the *Times* saying that the project merits public support on many grounds, and chiefly as tending to promote the unity of the British Empire. It is proposed to connect the Eastern terminus of the Canadian railway system with England, and the Western terminus with Australia, by four large 20-knot steamers on the Atlantic and five swift steamers on the Pacific. The cost of these vessels is estimated at £3,000,000. The subsidies asked from the Governments concerned amount to £300,000 a year. Towards this amount Canada has voted £175,000; the Imperial Government is asked to contribute £75,000 and Australia £50,000. If we display a wise liberality the Australian Governments may be trusted to follow. In granting assistance to Mr. Huddart's scheme every care should be taken to insure that the public money is applied to the best advantage. Conditions may be inserted requiring the conveyance at low rates of troops to Hongkong and relief crews to the Australian, Pacific, and China stations. It may be insisted that the specifications and plans for the new ships shall insure their fitness for service as scouts or auxiliary cruisers. In view of the desirability for increasing the means of training the engine-room, complements of our ships of war, it might be arranged that the Admiralty should have the option of sending officers and men from the steam reserves for temporary duty in the new ships. We are losing a valuable training service by the decision recently taken to do away with the Indian troopships. The subsidy now asked for may be in part made up by some reduction in the amounts now paid for mail services by other routes. It is in the initiatory stages that the helping hand of the Government is most needed. Once established, a service which meets a real public want may be efficiently conducted with diminishing assistance from the Treasury. Lord Brassey adds :—"In considering the present demand we may appropriately ask ourselves how such a proposal would be received elsewhere. With comparatively insignificant commercial interests at stake, lavish subsidies are paid by Italy for a service to India, by France and Germany for services to China, Australia, and America, and by Russia for a fleet of volunteer cruisers."

It is decided beyond all doubt that the Panama Canal is to have another trial. A new company, with a capital of 65,000,000 francs, has been formed, of which 5,000,000 francs go to the Colombian Government in consideration of the concession being prolonged. Of the rest, 30,000,000 francs are said to have been already subscribed by the Credit Lyonnais, the Credit Industriel, and the Societe Generale.

It is not in India alone of British colonies and dependencies that the problem of meeting Budget deficiencies has become serious. In Australia, and noticeably in the colony of Victoria, the difficulty is now so great that even the *Melbourne Argus* admits that it cannot be easily exaggerated. There has been an "enormous" increase of taxation in Victoria within the last few years; yet, though the Treasurer has cut down the expenditure since 1890 to the tune of £2,500,000 per annum, and the new taxes should on the old scale have yielded an additional £2,500,000 per annum, he still finds a deficiency of £665,000 to be provided for. Or, to put it another way, "the national outlay has been diminished by 30 per cent. and the taxes have been increased by 30 per cent., and yet the terrible fall in revenue has continued, and has baffled all efforts to get rid of the dangerous deficit." The Melbourne paper regards these facts as "symptomatic of some deep-seated disorder," and they certainly do not seem less so when we remember how widespread are similar symptoms throughout the world. It is said to be now patent to all observers and inquirers in the colony that Victoria has been brought to her present pass by mistaken legislation, the "boom" in real estate, and the fall in prices. But the last-named cause is recognised as "the most serious and dominating consideration."

The Independent Labour party the other night filled the Memorial Hall for the central meeting of "the London campaign." Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., said that the strength of the party was from 40,000 to 50,000 members, but their voting strength was much more than this. At Leicester they had not a single member when they began the election, but they polled over 4,000, and they were no longer a negligible quantity, as any party which thought so would find to its cost. London hitherto had lagged behind in the movement, but London contained much to stimulate their efforts. Though it was the centre, the might, the greatness, and the wealth of the empire, 30 per cent. of the people were below Mr. Booth's poverty line. This might be changed if the workers wished. They had fought the Collectivist battle at the Trade Unions Congress, and had won at last. But not quite. Tom Mann might have been elected secretary if he had not been a militant Socialist. But 105 had voted for him notwithstanding, and the fight would be renewed till it was won, and the Socialists would not stop till they controlled all the trade-union organisations. Mr. Mann eloquently urged the extension of the anti-Individualist conception of the trade-union movement to the whole nation. Liberals, he said, had never initiated social measures. Mr. John Morley, for instance, though he had argued for the political enfranchisement of the workers, refused to allow them to use it for bringing about needed industrial changes, *e.g.* the eight-hour day. He said deliberately that if Mr. Morley were right he would neck or nothing go for a physical force resolution. But he believed otherwise. Industrial changes ought to be accomplished by political machinery, otherwise the whole thing was a mockery. The whole meeting was very enthusiastic.

Just while we are deploring the disappointment of the hopes of an exceptionally fine and abundant harvest, which were so confidently and so reasonably entertained in all parts of the country a couple of months ago, the publication of the Agricultural Returns for the year enables us to form some idea of the losses caused by the disastrous summer of 1893. The effects of the great drought are naturally most marked in the increase of the area devoted to hay and in the diminution in cattle and sheep. Last year our reserve of hay was depleted to an alarming degree, and it became the first care of the farmer to provide for the replenishment of his stores. It will be seen that due attention was paid to this point in England, where an increase of 62,000 acres in the land under meadow from clover and rotation grasses, and an increase of no less than 571,000 acres in the land under meadow from permanent grass—or "permanent pasture," as it is somewhat awkwardly called in the official return—is recorded. In Scotland, while the acreage under meadow from artificial grasses has grown in pretty much the same proportion as in England, meadow from old grassland shows a slight decrease. The explanation is simple. While the English meadows last year were burnt up, Scotland was blessed with a very fair hay harvest. In cattle there has been a falling off in both countries, but, while the diminution amounts to only 16,500 in Scotland, it reaches 293,500 in England. Both countries, too, have suffered in sheep, and here again England has been the chief loser. England is poorer than she was by 1,295,000 sheep and Scotland by 100,300. In Wales the figures under all these heads approach more nearly to the English than to the Scotch. A more curious feature is the increase in the area under wheat. This extends to 27,700 acres in England, exclusive of trifling increases in Scotland and Wales.

A revised edition of the Marine Regulations, Volume I., Parts I. and II., is under publication under the authority of the Government of India.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIE.

7TH HUSSARS VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

It rained so heavily just before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that many people thought that it would be necessary to postpone the playing of the second tie till another day. This will account for the falling off in the attendance, which was most noticed in the crowd outside the reserved enclosures. There was, however, a strong muster in the Gymkhana preserve, H. E. General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, being among those present.

After inspecting the ground the committee decided that it was fit for play, for although there was a larger accumulation of water, it was neither very slippery nor dangerous as on the previous day. But the pools which recurred at short intervals, materially interfered with the play of both teams, it often being necessary to fish for the ball, and where there was no depth of water the turf was extremely sticky; but for all this the pace was very fast from the start to the end of the game. As was generally expected, the 7th Hussars beat the Bombay Gymkhana easily, but to the credit of the losers it must be said that they played a plucky game and never gave it up. They met a team which was stronger in discipline and skill, and which was generally speaking better mounted. The Bombay players all at certain periods of the game performed brilliantly, but they lacked combination. They held their own so well in the first round that their admirers really expected they would make a good fight, but in the second round they fell away in a most unaccountable manner. To the surprise and delight of the crowd they rallied again in the third round and really had the better of the game, but in the last tussle they again dashed to earth the hopes of their supporters. At times Griffiths was invincible as a back, but he was always handicapped by the slowness of his ponies. Prevost and Graham burst out occasionally with great power and played up to the best standard, but they also had periods of obscurity when it is difficult to understand where they had got to. Raymond the No. 1 exceeded the anticipation of his most ardent admirers. His riding off was effective, and his hitting hard and clean. The Hussars surpassed in all-round merit, each man knowing his place and defending his charge with skill and confidence; but Carew was distinguished right through the game for his dashing play. His accuracy of shooting and power of hitting were the admiration of the crowd. The Hussars won by 7 goals and 4 subsidiaries against one goal. It was not, however, the runaway victory which the score seemingly represents, the soldiers had at all times to fight hard for their points. Towards the end of the play the rain came down and interfered with the comfort of the spectators, many of whom beat a hasty retreat without waiting to see the finish. Mr. Leighton Kerr kept the time with one of Mr. Lund's chronographs. The following were the teams :—

7TH HUSSARS. Colours	BOMBAY GYMKHANA. Colours
Dark Blue and White.	White and Yellow.
No. 1 Lieut Vaughan	No. 1 R H Raymond
No. 2 Lieut Wormald	No. 2 F Graham
No. 3 Capt Carew	No. 3 F A Prevost
back Lieut Beresford	back G Griffiths

First Round.—Play began at 4-34, the Hussars leading off with an attack on the south goal which Bombay were defending. Griffiths saved in time, but the ball stuck in the mud ten yards from the sticks, round which there was a fierce scrimmage. The Hussars eventually prevailed and Wormald scored a subsidiary. The ball was hardly out when the 7th again pressed and out of another melee, Carew struck the first goal. The sides changed ends and after some up and down play Raymond got away with the ball and took it up with a brilliant run to within ten yards of the goal, where he was ridden off by Beresford, but Graham was at hand and hit it through with a nice shot. Some even play followed, the pace being made extremely hot. The ball stuck exasperatingly in the pools which abounded on the ground and the surest hitters missed. The back play of Griffiths was particularly fine, and Graham was extremely busy in the forward division. Wormald then lost what looked like an easy chance by the head of his mallet coming off. A temporary cessation of hostilities on Wormald claiming time, allowed a little breathing space. On resuming Prevost showed to great advantage, and Bombay pressed the Hussars so sorely that Vaughan hit the ball into touch and the round ended. Score : 7th Hussars, 1 goal and 1 subsidiary; Bombay, 1 goal. Time, 10 min. and 41secs.

Second Round.—The ball was thrown out in the Hussar, half, Graham collared it, and followed by Prevost threatened the Hussars keep. Beresford however got home in time, and with a mighty stroke shifted the scene of action to the centre, where Vaughan eluded Griffiths who could not catch him. The cavalry No. 1 after a good run up the side, placed the ball for Carew who had no difficulty in putting it through. Soon after re-starting a "cross" was claimed and given against Griffiths, and Carew taking the free hit scored a splendid goal by most accurate shooting. The ball was hardly in play when the Hussars forwards with great combination broke right through the Bombay ranks and secured another notch. Such a disastrous series of defeats put the local representatives on their mettle, and Prevost and Graham forced Beresford to hit into touch. On the ball being brought out, however, Bombay were again beaten back, owing principally to the exertions of Wormald and Vaughan who simply outdistanced Griffiths. The assault resulted in a subsidiary. Some hard hitting on the part of Raymond gave Griffiths a respite, but Carew was not to be denied and again turned back the tide of war; the ball went over the Bombay back line when the "Cease Fire" was rung. Score : 7th Hussars, 4 goals, and 2 subsidiary; Bombay, 1 goal. Time, 21min. and 29secs.

Third Round.—Griffiths struck out the ball, following it up half-way down the side where he surrendered it to Raymond who was pulled up by Beresford. Carew took it back, but sent it into a pool at the north end, out of which the players had regularly to fish it. Graham gave the necessary relief and for the next two minutes Bombay all pulling together held their adversaries safe. The play was confined to the far corner for some time, till a free hit was awarded Prevost on the score of a cross. Nothing came of the advantage, but Bombay still had the best of it, and Raymond's free hitting was more than once nearly putting his side on a point. Then the Hussars combining their forces once more got the upper hand, and though the home four disputed every inch of ground, they were obliged to give way; but the Hussars were so cleverly baulked that a subsidiary was the only result of the onslaught. It was the finest fought bout of the whole game. Score : 7th Hussars, 4 goals and 3 subsidiary; Bombay, 1 goal. Time, 32min. and 33secs.

Fourth Round.—When this round began there was left only 7 minutes and 27 seconds of play. The soldiers came up to the attack with increased vigour and to save Prevost hit behind, giving his opponents a subsidiary and a corner hit. Bombay had to defend their citadel and Griffiths had his time and hands occupied to the utmost. The attack was fierce, well-directed, and persistent. Carew with a magnificent shot scored the fifth goal for his side. The brilliant military No. 3 scored again in an almost a similar way half a minute later. Bombay seemed to go all to pieces over this, and immediately the ball was thrown in at the centre, the Hussars took possession, and scored with little difficulty against the feeble resistance. Score : 7th Hussars, 7 goals and 4 subsidiary; Bombay, 1 goal.

Poor Admiral Ting, who has just had his Peacock's Feather taken away from him by the Emperor for neglect of duty, and degraded from his post, has (says the *Globe*) had the command of the Chinese Fleet for many years. The Admiral was of very humble origin, and though the papers persist in describing him as an officer of great capability, it would be nearer the truth were it added that he appeared to be so when Captain Lang was in his Fleet. The latter officer, when he was in the Chinese Navy, spent a large part of his time in company with Ting, and was in fact his chief adviser and teacher. The Admiral was well known to our officers on the China Station, and was considered a good fellow. He, poor man, must have many times during the past month have longed for the advice and guidance of his old English friend. It is hoped that better results will accrue from his new though less important command, for, as things stand at present, his head is certainly in jeopardy.

SHOCKING PIRACY OFF SINGAPORE.

There came into Singapore this morning, writes the *Straits Times* of Sept. 18, one of the most ghastly sights that has ever come into the port for very many years. A Chinese tongkang which had left Singapore on the 6th or 7th Sept. with a crew of eight men, returned to port in charge of three men only. Four bodies of the other members of the crew, fearfully mutilated, were lying on the deck, just as they had been killed by Malay pirates whom the poor Chinese had generously offered to assist and were assisting. Another member of the crew who had become frightened had jumped overboard and was drowned. It appears from the story gathered from the three men left of the crew, that their boat, named "Kim Hock Hin" took her clearance from Singapore of the 6th instant, with a cargo of 400 piculs of rice, 50 cases of petroleum, and several hundred dollars in cash, for Linggi, a Dutch island near Rhio. They had a crew on board of eight men. Shortly after they left Singapore they were met by a Malay prahu on board of which were three Malays from one of the neighbouring islands. These three men asked if the tongkang would tow them as they were tired. The Chinamen generously gave them this concession and cast out a rope, taking the prahu in tow. Everything went well, and in the night time the wind fell slack and all the crew were asleep on the deck, except the man at the helm. The man at the helm states that, before he was aware of what was doing, the Malays had pulled their boat up alongside and had jumped on board. They made one rush for the sleeping crew, and succeeded in despatching four of the poor wretches where they lay, cutting them up in a shocking fashion. Resistance was hopeless indeed, before they scarcely had their eyes open they were sent into eternity. One man of the crew became so frightened that he jumped over-board and was drowned. The other three men begged for mercy and, seeing that they had all in their power (although one of the men was afterwards badly wounded on the arm from a kris cut) the Malays listened to their prayer, and did nothing else in the way of attempting to take human life. They plundered all the money they could find in the boat, and managed to get altogether something like $500. They never touched the cargo; and they seemed satisfied with the money. They then packed up the money into their prahu and left. The three Chinamen, left alone, decided on returning to Singapore, and the boat arrived here early this morning. The chief boarding officer went down and, with assistance, brought the boat to the landing stage near the Master Attendant's office, with its ghastly burden on board just as the men had been cut down. The Chinese remaining of the crew were particularly asked if the Malays were from Singapore, and they replied in the negative, saying that they believed they came from some of the islands close to Singapore. The matter is now being investigated by the authorities.

THE SURVIVORS' STORY.

The police have taken the stories of the three survivors, and it may be said at once that each story is not precisely the same, probably by reason of excitement, and a forgetfulness of the details as they actually occurred. However, from the amended particulars which the police have been able to get, the story would seem to run as follows :—The Kim Hock Hin is a Singapore owned and registered Chinese tongkang. She obtained her clearance at the shipping office on the 6th Sept, for Linggi, an island not far from Rhio in Dutch territory. She carried a cargo of rice and kerosene; and her manifest also showed £200 in cash. Her crew consisted of a Chinese nacoda or captain, and six of a crew (four sailors, one clerk, and a cook). She left Singapore on the 8th instant, and she had on board her passengers—three being Malays, and one a Chinaman, named Lim Ah Puah. It is supposed that the Chinese passenger had with him a sum of $300, but whether in cash or in notes is not known. The Malays, who were berthed in the hold, and apparently on the top of the cargo, each agreed to pay, or had paid, the sum of sixty cents for his passage to Linggi. The Ch

boarhood, but nothing else exciting occurred, and at daylight both the Ylings unwelcome neighbours were gone. Captain Moore and the other foreigners on board the Yling believe that the only thing which prevented a daring attempt to capture the steamer during the night was the heavy weather, which cleared towards the morning and enabled the Yling to proceed upon her voyage.

COTTON SPINNING IN SHANGHAI.

THE British Consul at Shanghai in his report for 1893 writes :—I have in previous reports set out the progress that has been made in the establishment of cotton mills in Shanghai. At the beginning of the year two mills were in operation—one yarn mill of 15,000 spindles and the other turning out both yarn and cloth with 25,000 spindles and 550 looms. Though nominally private, both companies are in reality official owned, and claiming to work under a special license from the Government, which gave them a monopoly for a term of years, they endeavoured to keep out all competitors, both native and foreign.

In October last the cloth mill was accidentally burned, and being uninsured, the owners lost thereby a large sum of money. Steps, however, were at once taken to have the mill rebuilt, and an order for fresh machinery was sent to England without delay. It is expected that in a few months' time the mill will be ready to begin working, and with largely augmented machinery. There will be when completed 100,000 spindles and 1,500 looms. The event, however, seems to have induced the promoters to change their tactics. Instead of endeavouring to keep a monopoly of the right to manufacture cloth and yarn, they seem to think it will pay better to allow others to join on condition of their paying a royalty or handing over their output to the owners of the Pioneer Mill. The percentage demanded is said to be 1 tael per bale of yarn produced, which at present prices would be a levy of only about 1½ per cent. on the output. With a certain profit of some 10 taels to 12 taels per bale this is not a serious demand, and accordingly a great number of Chinese capitalists are desirous of engaging in the business. Certain other unwelcome conditions, however, appear to be attached, and there is a widespread distrust and apprehension that the levy of 1 tael per bale would not necessarily be the limit of official interference. So far, therefore, only three new mills, besides the burnt out one, have been contracted for ; but even with these a respectable beginning will have been made. By the end of the year at least 150000 spindles will be running in Shanghai, besides those at Hankow, working under the auspices of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. So far no foreign firm has succeeded in taking part in cotton-spinning.

Foreign merchants claim the right under treaty to engage at the open ports in cotton manufacture as in any other industry. This right is steadily denied by the Chinese Government, who have gone so far as to issue orders to all their custom-house officers not to permit even the landing of cotton machinery unless accompanied by a special certificate permitting its importation.

All merchants, of whatever nationality, have joined in protesting against this unwarranted limitation, on the ground that whatever may be said of the right to manufacture, the right to import machinery, like all other articles whatsoever not expressly forbidden, is secured by the terms of the treaties. Nevertheless, the Chinese Government maintain that the manufacture of cotton by foreigners would be an interference with the means of livelihood of the Chinese population, and on that ground they seem resolved to keep us out.

There is no doubt that the Chinese are now missing a golden opportunity. It would be to their interest not merely to permit, but to encourage by every means in their power, the establishment of industries, cotton especially, and to promote the inflow of foreign capital, which is what the country wants. So long as it pleases them to pay some £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 per year for yarn and cottons which they might just as well make themselves, so much the better for us and for Bombay. The manufacturer of machinery loses a market perhaps, but Manchester gains.

The question is, how long will it last ? That again depends upon the question how long silver will remain at its present low rate. If the present price of silver becomes permanent, I apprehend that the percentage of profit on manufacturing cotton will be so great that a great development will follow. At present there is so much uncertainty attending the future of silver that men will not risk any large amount on undertakings of this nature. Should silver go back to anything near its old ratio, the profits on local mills would *pro tanto* disappear, and, besides, future mills would be able to buy their machinery much cheaper. Persons, therefore, who had already purchased, would be handicapped against subsequent enterprises.

At the moment the Chinese Government seems resolved to keep the development of the cotton industry within small limits, but in a country like this it is so often the unlikely that happens that no one can say what will take place. One thing is certain, and that is, the Chinese, if they do open the door to cotton manufacture on a large scale, will be very serious competitors both to Bombay and to Lancashire. There would of course be gains to us in other directions, and it might be that trade with Great Britain would, on the whole, gain more than it would lose. New lines would be opened out as the country became wealthier, but, anyhow, there would be a serious disturbance of the existing course of trade.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER AMHERST.

THE explosion on board the steamer Amherst turns out to be an occurrence of a most serious nature. Says the Singapore paper :—Chief Engineer Lees has been injured in a serious manner, and he now lies in the hospital at Malacca, his recovery being considered as doubtful. Four men have died from the effects of their injuries. The steamer Amherst, which is a local boat, regularly trading in the Straits, left Malacca in the ordinary course, on Friday evening, 14th Sept., about 5 o'clock board for Singapore. She had hardly been under steam for two hours when a terrific explosion occurred in the engine room. Steam rushed out of the engine room in great volumes. The captain, finding that the donkey boiler had burst, and that several men had been injured, put back for Malacca. An official report from Malacca states that the Amherst was about five miles south of Pulo Undan when the explosion occurred. The ship arrived at Malacca where the wounded were landed. The chief engineer, the second engineer named Amstead, and three firemen, were sent to hospital. According to the official report, it would appear that the donkey boiler was being overhauled preparatory for working on arrival in Singapore. this is, in a manner, corroborated here. The Sea Belle, which was at Malacca at the time, rendered assistance in taking ashore the wounded. The captain of the Amherst is very reticent on that subject ; but it is believed, from the information obtained from the company's superintending engineer, that the donkey boiler was undergoing some sort of an overhaul. The second engineer had with him, down below, three firemen carrying out the work. As far as can be understood the chief engineer was on deck at the time, asleep in a long chair. The donkey boiler was not worked at a pressure of over 40lbs., and it had only been surveyed about a month ago. There were connections from the donkey boiler with the main boiler, but these connections were cut off. When the explosion occurred the chief engineer ran down below, and it was then that he got scalded and sustained the injuries from which he now lies in the Malacca hospital in a bad condition. It seems that the combustion chamber of the boiler came down, and the steam and hot water rushed out filling the place and scalding everybody near at hand. There may have been one or two men who were not near the boiler at all, but if they were anywhere down in the engine room, the suffocating nature of steam would soon make its effect felt. The list of killed includes three Malay firemen and the second engineer, a young Eurasian named Amstead. Amstead died in the hospital. He leaves a wife but no family. According to latest report regarding the chief engineer, Mr. Lees is said to be doing well.

RUSSIA'S foreign commerce during the current year will show a very considerable increase on the trade done in 1893 and 1892. From January 1 to June 1 this year, the exports reached a total value of 251,162,000 roubles, as compared with 183,359,000 roubles during the same period in 1893 ; and 128,034,000 roubles during the first five months of 1892. The imports in the same period were valued this year at 178,887,000 roubles ; last year at 140,895,000 roubles ; and in 1892 at 136,977,000 roubles. There are at present 113 daily newspapers published in Russia, 93 bi-weekly papers, 221 weeklies, 102 bi-monthlies, 179 monthlies, 54 at irregular intervals during the year, and 26 under special and compulsory circumstances. This total of 779 journals and periodicals shows an increase of 30 on the 743 registered at the close of last year. Out of these 779 various publications, 623 are printed in Russian, and 156 in foreign languages, that is in French, German, Polish, Yiddish, etc.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hocking, dry or humid cough, cold bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames with the English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at noon on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Miss Pilcher, Captain Hugh Rose, Mr W E Mears, Mr and Mrs Womack, Lieutenant H A Fagan, Mr J Oates, Miss Proud, Mr G J Murray and two children, Captain A Hamilton, Mr A B Phelan, Mr and Mrs J Robertson, Colonel and Mrs Channer, Mrs Gawthorne and daughter, Mr G W Rrown, Mr P H Brown, Mr R K Williams, Mr and Mrs Middleton, Mr C H Browning, Mr James Hume, Mr N G James, Surgeon-Major P Mullane, Dr F C Shaw, Mr and Mrs W Harvey and infant, Mr M Lawson, Captain G S Kerrich, Miss F Mitchells, Mrs A Moore, Miss Pottinger, Mr Leans, Master Kuyer, Mrs Wilkinson, Miss Murray, Mr and Mrs Baldwin, Mr A M Harvey, Mr and Mrs Macafie, Lieutenant Gibbins, Major Doran, and Mr W Troup.

From Brindisi : Lieut-Col T H Brock, Mr W E Ward, Capt J H Gwynne, Capt F B W Richardson, Surg-Col Pilcher, Mr H G Richardsen, Mr C Bell, Lieut and Mrs M W Kirk, Capt A C Toker, Col C A Mercer, Surg-Col C A Thompson, Major H Read Surg-Col J McConaghy, Lieut Waterfield, Mr S H Butler, Col Strahan, Capt G W B Swiney, Mr W F Holmes, Mr W H Chase, Capt Woods, Surg-Lieut-Col Fawcett, Mr S E Rita. Capt W R Little, Lieut Crawford, Mr and Mrs C H Davies, Mr Grimes, Mr C P Walsh, Col R A Gilchrist, Capt Garraway, Capt F E Johnson, Mr H M Allen, Mr T T Logan, Mr C A Radice, Mr E J Mitchell, Mr Fisher, Mr Willis, Mr A Buckle, Mr T W Miteheli, Mr W Innes, Mr G W Deane, Mr J Bexfield, Col A Gaselee, Mr L Bachrach, Surg-Major J C C Smith, Capt T Jermyn, Mr W A M Duncan, Major Anderson, Lieut F L Moore, Lieut Ricketts, Mr W G Allen, Mr R F A Hamilton, Mr Carbery, Mr Saunders Slater and Mr D K Love.

For Kurrachee : Mr and Mrs R McMeekin, Major and Mrs Sturt, and Mr H C Mules.

For Colombo : Mrs Toomey, Miss Shipton, Mr and Mrs Spence, and Mr F Leisching.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a thousand pities that writers, such as your correspondent "S. B.," rush into print in utter ignorance of cricket laws, merely to express opinions, the sole apparent object being to ruffle the tempers of the Parsee cricketers in general and their captain in particular. The revised version of rule 53 which was passed by the M. C. C. last July, does not become law till next season, and the rule as it stood before the alteration was passed still holds good. It is obvious that your correspondent did not see the game at Poona, or he could scarcely have written as he did. I do not suppose the Parsee captain anticipated that his men could be able to score at the rate of two runs a minute for an hour and a quarter, but I have no doubt he looked forward to his hardest hitters rapidly reducing the margin against his team while time lasted, thereby securing a creditable draw. To secure the latter result it is obvious now that Mr. Spencer was mistaken, but after the free hitting of Messrs. Greig and Jardine—85 runs in the hour—in the Presidency second innings, he could scarcely have anticipated his men being so "stuck up" with the bowling. I failed to see any rash play, on the contrary the utmost care was displayed by all the batsmen, with one exception, but Mr. Raikes' bowling completely beat them, as it has many other good batsmen before. Cricketers will pass with contempt puerile remarks, "justifying revolt" and "implied contempt" except for "S. B." and writers of his stamp.—Yours, &c.,

B.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

FESTIVITIES AT DAMAUN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The 25th September being the fifty-second birthday of his Excellency Sr. Marianno Joaquim da Costa Souza e Feyo, the most popular Governor of our district, it was observed by the people here with great rejoicings. The principal buildings of the town were adorned with splendour, befitting his Excellency's high position. Amongst all Don Luis I. Hall (that is the grand building erected at the cost of the late Honourable Rustomji Jamshedji) was profusely illuminated with multi-coloured lights and oil-batties. All the ships in the harbour as well as the quays of the river were decorated with an immense number of flags and lights. Inside the fort up to the Governor's palace and further on up to the cathedral, the street was bedecked with numerous flags, China lanterns, and natural and artificial flowers and plants. Twenty-four superb arches were erected at different stages in the street, and were adorned with flowers and evergreens and many artistic devices. Of all the most beautiful and artificially constructed devices was one placed in the centre of the arch erected on the landing of his Excellency's palace. In the centre of the arch was made to hang a gigantic artificial lotus, from which was suspended a figure holding a basket of flowers in its hand. It was so arranged that when one of the strings on the pillars of the arch was pulled it gradually poured flowers from the basket. According to the programme settled in the general meeting of the principal inhabitants and jahagirdars of the town, held on the 21st instant, a number of people accompanied with music gathered very early in the morning under his Excellency's palace windows, and amidst the noise of the crackers and the music of a band, offered hearty congratulations to his Excellency. At 7 a. m. a public thanksgiving mass was sung in the cathedral, in which almost all the prominent Catholics took part. All the nobility and gentry of the town that were assembled for the mass accompanied his Excellency to the palace. Here Sr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas read an address of congratulation to his Excellency. It was signed by all the officials and principal residents of the town. His Excellency expressed his joy at the cordiality and sympathy evinced by the people of Damaun towards him ; and offering wine and sweets to all, he proposed the health of the people of Damaun. About 3 p. m. crowds of fishermen, cultivators, and weavers of all castes and creed commenced to gather in the open space in front of his Excellency's palace. These were joined in the evening by the well-known jahagirdar of our town Mr. Sohrabji Maneckji Damaunwalla and Sr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas and others, and offered congratulations in befitting terms for the pains and trouble taken by his Excellency. He had, they said, ameliorated the condition of the people in general and the poor and oppressed people of the Nagar-Avely district in particular. Mr. Sohrabji Maneckji Damaunwalla in gratitude for the weight of taxation removed from the fishermen of the village of Kutherya, of which he is a proprietor offered a sum of Rs. 100 to be distributed in the shape of rice amongst the poor and oppressed people of Nagar-Avely, that are at present dying of hunger in hundreds. The people then asked his Excellency, his beloved lady, and staff to accompany them to the quay of the river to witness the display of fire-works made to commemorate the day. His Excellency invited the principal inhabitants of the town to join him at tea in his palace. Dancing in the palace followed and was kept up to a very late hour. Mr. Sohrabji Manekji asked Mr. Martins, the Assistant Judge, to propose his Excellency's health, which was done by him in appropriate terms, and was seconded by the Advocate-General and drunk by all assembled with enthusiasm. Finally the toasts of the King and Queen of Portugal and the people of Damaun were drunk, and the gathering dispersed. Thus ended the festivities of the 27th, which was observed by all as a gala day. On the 28th also there were festivities at Government House in honour of the Portuguese Royal birthday.

THE betrothal of the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Denmark, Princess Louise of Denmark, and Prince Friedrich of Schaumburg-Lippe was formally announced at Copenhagen in presence of the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Princess of Wales with her daughters, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. The betrothal was not quite unforeseen, as the young couple have been acquainted some time, and rumours have been afloat concerning an expected alliance. It is (the *Times* Copenhagen correspondent tells us) undoubtedly a love match. Princess Louise, who is nineteen years old, is a handsome lady, her mother being a Swedish Princess. She possesses the tall figure of the Bernadottes and draws and paints very well. Prince Friedrich is the cousin of the reigning Prince Schaumburg-Lippe, and is twenty-six years of age. He is an officer in the Austrian service.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AFTER much discussion on the subject, the Government of India have agreed that when salary is drawn for a portion of a month, exchange compensation allowance is admissible only for that portion of the month, and the maximum monthly limit, if applicable, must be proportionately reduced.

THE introduction of a system of recruiting for the Bombay army such as obtains for the Bengal army is still under the consideration of the military authorities. A revised scheme on the lines suggested by the Government of India is now under consideration, and when approved by the Bombay Government will need the approval of the Government of India before the sanction of the Secretary of State is applied for. Two of the five officers on special recruiting duty in the Bombay districts have been recalled to regimental duty.

SARDAR KARM KHAN, Rissaldar of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Rawalpindi, has been summoned to Simla by the Foreign Office. It is believed that in the absence of a suitable native civil official in the Punjab, he has been selected for the post of British Agent at Kabul. Sardar Karm Khan is the brother-in-law of Sardar Usman Khan, who is said to be on bad terms with the Amir. The post, it is understood, was to have been offered at first to Sardar Muhammadan Khan, Rissaldar Major of the same regiment, and the son of Raja Attah Ulla Khan, late British Agent at Kabul, but he died while the matter was under consideration.

A SINGULAR railway accident lately occurred, which showed to what an extraordinary extent coincidences may happen. Eight men were seated in a compartment of a third class carriage while two trains were passing each other rather rapidly, and in a moment a man sitting next the window was struck by something on the head and killed almost on the spot. When one train arrived at its station the fireman reported that he had lost his rake ; when the other train arrived the dead man was found, and his fellow-passengers were unable to tell what had happened, except that they thought something had struck him. After careful enquiry it was found that the lost rake of the one train, which was resting against the edge of the tender, and leaning over it, must have been slowly slipping from its position, and that just as the other train passed, it must have slipped in a moment so as to fall in at the window where the man was sitting, while the next instant it was jerked out and thrown on to the rails. The accident is one which there is no need to guard against, for it could not happen again in a hundred years. With all the wood work of the carriages for the falling rake to strike against, the fact of its dropping when the trains were passing, and dropping in at this particular window where the man was sitting, is certainly very remarkable.

THE Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Education Department, has addressed District officers in the Punjab, on the subject of local bodies making provision for the teaching in schools under their control, of the science and commercial courses recently adopted by Government at the recommendation of the Punjab University and the Educational Conference. The University has placed these courses on the same footing with the ordinary Entrance examination, and the attention of the local bodies has already been drawn to the elaborate rules promulgated by the Senate. Municipalities have been empowered to open special classes for teaching these courses, and it has been left to them to decide, with reference to the special circumstances governing each individual case, whether these will be day or evening classes. The latter plan is likely to commend itself in most places, as it will enable the classes to become self-supporting, at least in large towns like Amritsar, Lahore and Rawalpindi, where clerks in the various Government offices will be able to join the lectures by paying the usual fees.

A SILVER figure, valued at bout £250, was stolen last month from the Egyptian section of the Berlin Museum. The theft was, a Berlin correspondent tells us, discovered in a roundabout way. A destitute-looking young man of eighteen called on a goldsmith in the Rosenthaler Strasse and offered him some portions of the figure that had been hacked off to avoid discovery. As he was unable to give a proper description of himself the bargain was not at once completed, and he promised to call again, leaving the silver pieces at the goldsmith's. As he did not return, the latter became suspicious and communicated with the police. The police inquired of the authorities of the Museum, who on examining their collections discovered their loss, which they concluded must have occurred on or about the 27th August. No trace of the thief has as yet been found.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Pompeii :—The annual festa of the Madona of Piedigrotta has been celebrated this year with greater success and eclat than usual. The influx of people of all sorts from the country has been great ; the decorated carts very numerous. But what is peculiar to this festa is the noise caused by endless tin trumpets of all sizes, blown by boys and men of all ages and conditions ; the proper thing seems to be to blow your trumpet in your neighbour's ear, and when the same is done to you by those behind to turn your trumpet in the aggressor's direction and endeavour to blow harder, without any exaggeration, nearly every second person has a trumpet, and the noise is deafening. Small detachments of lads march with lanterns and trumpets and other musical instruments through the moving crowds, both in the streets and the Villa.

AN incident has occurred in a little village near Milan which has been the subject of discourse, writes a correspondent, in all the country-side. The labourers on a property belonging to a rich proprietor named Maj arrived at the manor house with their carts full of corn to make the consignment. They were received by Maj's son, a young man of twenty-three years of age, who, standing at the gate of the courtyard, addressed them as follows : "Why do you bring us the corn which you have cultivated with so much trouble ? Do you not know that the grain you have sown, cultivated, and cut is yours, just as the ground on which we are born is ours ? Go home, go home ; keep the corn, and shout with me 'Long live Anarchy !'" The labourers looked at each other stupefied, but the young man insisted, and at last the peasants took the corn away, shouting "Long live Anarchy !" The next day the proprietor returned, and, with the help of the carabineers and some police from Milan, forced the peasants to return the corn. The son thought it prudent to leave the place and go to Lugano for an indefinite period.

THE death of Madame Coquelin mere, the mother of the two eminent actors, at the age of 84, has been a severe blow to her two sons. They really worshipped her. Coquelin aine and Coquelin cadet vied in paying her affectionate attention, and in making her old age bright and happy. She was, a Paris correspondent says, their pensioner, but was never allowed to feel so, for both sons, as soon as they got on in Paris, agreed that she was never to be under the necessity of asking them for anything she wanted. To this end they made her an allowance which a notary paid quarterly, took a nice cheerful house for her at Sceaux, where she had sunshine, good air, and a well kept garden, and contrived that she was never to feel lonesome. One or the other was constantly finding time to go to see her. They talked with her about their theatrical plans, their investments, or the pictures they wished to buy, as if they were still under her authority. She was long a widow, and after her husband's death carried on his bakery at Boulogne-sur-Mer. A happier old lady never lived. Madame Coquelin aine was greatly valued by her mother-in-law, who felt thankful that she was such a good business woman, the great actor being too imaginative to be a safe steward of his own fortune.

A STORY of disappointed love comes from Schillgallen, in the district of Insterburg, Germany. The victim of the malady in the present case was one Herr Jurklies, who was seventy-three years old. Jurklies had already had three wives and wished to marry a fourth. But the lady informed him that she thought him a little too old. He replied that if she continued in the same mind he would go into the forest and hang himself. The lady was firm, and Herr Jurklies carried out his threat. He hung himself on a forest tree.

SOME CONSEQUENCES OF A DERANGED STANDARD.

II.—PRICES AND WAGES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IT is they who have divided with the silver mines the profits of their output ; for their benefit that output was demonetised elsewhere ; into their lap the depreciated metal has been poured that they may pay their debts and expenses therewith, little or no enhancement being demanded either by Government or by their private creditors, whether in consideration of the depreciation of the metal in which they pay, or of the gold price which their produce commands.

For the determination of working classes at home to starve rather than accept a reduction in nominal wages has its counterpart in the resentment the inhabitants of Indian districts display at any considerable enhancements in their land revenue ; the one and the other are consequences of a deranged standard.

Where else in fact in the world is there a boom in agriculture ? It is testified by the reversal in India of all the economic features of the day which prevail in civilised States.

Even in America during the last two years the collapse of prices, which ensued after the panic caused by the depletion of the gold reserves, has caused an immense area of land to go out of cultivation. In England the conversion of wheatland into pasture, into deer forests, or shooting preserves, has been preceding for years past.

On the other hand in Northern India we see deserts being converted into wheatfields.

In civilised States the urban population is increasing with alarming rapidity, while the rural is decreasing ; in the Punjab the rural is increasing faster than the urban by at least two per cent.

In civilised States there are thousands unemployed and starving. In India the demand for labour is in excess of the supply. Their agricultural land is fast falling in value : here it *is* rising ; there the price of food is falling : here it is rising. There fixed incomes and annuitants gain by the appreciation of the standard : here the same class is complaining of the opposite result. All these and similar contrasting symptoms point to the existence of causes which are depressing agriculture in civilised States and stimulating its prosperity in the East.

III.—THE DEGRADATION OF THE CAUCASIAN POOR LABOURER.

Before proceeding it is advisable to glance for a moment at the nature of the arguments regarding the appreciation of gold. That appreciation is now practically admitted on all sides, but the contention is as active as ever as to its causes ; whether it is the result of changes affecting gold only, or to changes affecting commodities or the joint result of both. The upholders of the gold standard maintain that the latter cause alone has operated thorough improvements in machinery, lowering the cost of production, though the reduction in cost of transport, through the simplification of distributing agencies and so forth. They deny that gold is enhanced in value, either because it is relatively scarcer, or because silver is demonetised. They will drag the inquirer along their chosen line of argument, through a wilderness of statistics, in the vain attempt to prove that the development of banking has, during the last twenty years, so economised the use of the gold currency that there is no vacuum left by the withdrawal of silver from its former partnership with gold.

Evidence of this kind is most difficult to weigh for those who have not acquired the special training of a banker or cambist, and problematical even for those who have. The ordinary mind bewildered in the maze of discussion is left in hopeless perplexity.

Leaving these subtleties Sir David Barbour took a simpler line of argument, adverting to the annexed figures :—

Periods of Financial years.	Average yearly net imports of Gold into England.	Average yearly net imports of Silver into India.
	£	£
1858—1867	3,795,000	10,300,000
1861—1870	3,546,000	9,700,000
1871—1876	3,315,000	2,800,000
1877—1880	—1,400,000	8,400,000
1831—1835	— 468,000	6,100,000

ten rupees taken as equivalent to a pound sterling.

He pointed out how unreasonable it is to contend that the Indian standard was depreciated to the extent of 25 per cent. in 1885 in consequence of an excess supply of silver, when in point of fact the supply of silver was less in the fourteen years subsequent to 1870 than it was in the twelve years before 1870 ; and at the same time to deny that gold was affected in England by the cessation of imports of new gold from Australia and California, succeeded as it was by a large balance of exports.

So one-sided, as Sir David Barbour pointed out is the application of theories, or even of unverified assertions, like that of the increase in banking facilities during the last twenty years, in the treatment of the two metals by the champions of gold.

If their contention be true that gold is the only just and invariable standard ; then silver, which measured against commodities, showed little or no variation until the closure of the Indian mints and the repeal of the Sherman Act, is the reverse in every respect ; and it is logically incumbent on the gold standard men to discountenance silver by all possible means.

Thus the *Times* newspaper, in reviewing the last Indian Budget but one, declared "that notwithstanding loud assertions to the contrary, there can be no doubt that the value of the rupee itself is falling in India," a statement which, though undeniable, is equivocal ; because it suggests more false inference than true.

The rupee was depreciating against indigenous produce and wages of India before the demonetisation of silver began, while for some time after it fell below the two-shilling par, its value locally in India was ceasing to fall, if not rising.

Another false inference would be that its fall has been uniform; whereas the bounty on the wheat trade and on the cotton trade of Bombay lies precisely in the fact that the depreciation, measured against wages, is less than half the depreciation measured against the value of the produce exported. The very stability of the coin, in spite of all that Western nations have done to destroy that stability, or, as they say in Lancashire, its perversity, is the source of the benefits it is conferring on Indian farmers at the expense of their competitors abroad.

Of the operation of this bounty there is yet another and a striking example in the tin mining industry of the Straits Settlements, some account of which was recently given by "C. V." in a recent number of the *Pioneer*. The Chinese tin Miners, having similar advantages to those of the Indian farmer, can sell their tin in England for less than seventy pounds a ton, whereas at the old two shilling par they would have had to charge one hundred and fifty pounds. The result is that all the tin mines except five in Great Britain are no longer productive.

In the words of the bimetallist members of the Currency Commission—If the English and Indian producers were competing on equal terms before the fall in exchange occurred, the result is largely to reduce the profits of the former, and to leave the latter exactly where he was before. He is able to accept the lower gold price without loss to himself, and the market price of the commodity (wheat or tin) is so depressed as to crush the home producer.

This sentence puts in a nutshell the whole motive of the agrarian element which comprises the large majority of the silver party in America ; as those who have read the lucid and forcible articles contributed by Moreton Frewen to the *Pioneer* must be fully aware. The silver miners, both in numbers and in aggregate wealth, are quite in a minority. In agitating for the restoration of the "dollar of the fathers," the American farmers have struggled to stand on the same platform as the Indian farmer ; to regain the right, which the latter possesses, and they have lost, of paying their debts, not in appreciated gold, but in that metal which, until the last steps for its demonetisation took place last year, had in the central markets of Europe kept on a level with the produce of their farms.

Their very successes have completed their discomfiture. They succeeded in inducing the Government to pass the Bland Act in 1878, which authorised an unusual coinage of something like five million sterling in silver dollars, and then in 1890 the Sherman Act, which doubled that quantity. They succeeded in getting the silver certificates issued against the hoards of silver thus accumulated into circulation, by inducing the United States Treasury to redeem them in gold.

That pledge necessitated a large gold reserve, and again this gold reserve was the main justification of the McKinley Tariff, which, by imposing a crushing tax on imports from England, compelled the latter to send back gold in payment for her enormous imports of wheat and food from America.

But in spite of the McKinley Tariff, the redundant silver certificates expelled the gold in accordance with Gresham's law ; and a commercial panic ensued as prices collapsed, which spread ruin, and brought trade for the moment almost to a standstill.

Thus the American farmer is in worse case than ever, having still to pay debts on his mortgages in appreciated gold ; being still subject to tariffs for the benefit of the capitalist and artisan ; still the victim of rings, rendered possible by those tariffs, who corner wholesale commodities, and sell them at monopoly prices.

It is, therefore, impossible to deny that the closure of the Indian mints, and the repeal of the Sherman Act, are the direct causes of the recession of the margin of cultivation in America, of the consequent check to emigration from Europe, and of that great recrudescence of Anarchy which is the consternation of European statesmen. Equally certain it is that the stagnation in the Colonies is the result of appreciation of gold.

India, we know, is the passive plaything of Parliament, and those who have lost half their incomes there from the depreciation of the rupee have complained loudly enough, but in vain : they have intelligence, but not influence ; a voice, but no power to act.

The problem will be solved, if ever, by the democratic element in civilised States ; by the men who are losing not half, but all, their earnings ; by that immense residuum of unskilled, or of unsuitably skilled, workmen who are continually being thrown out of employment owing to the innovations which applied science makes in modern trade. She winnows the labour market with the steady but remorseless action of one of those machines so typical of her character, which are continually ousting the labourer. Some she retains, such as happen to suit her momentary requirements, and pays well ; and their wages are adduced as proof that gold has not appreciated. Nothing is said of the enormous crowds thrown out of work, whose subsequent employment and wages are so uncertain that they do not appear in statistics. These are, as it were, a phalanx which is slowly being asphyxiated by two irresistible pressures ; the competition with the unending series of labour-saving appliances on the one hand and, on the other, the competition which the cheap labour of the Asiatic. Nor is that competition fair ; they are being forced to accept terms, under a gold valuation, far more harsh and cruel than are allotted to the Chinese or Indian coolie under a silver valuation. Before the Cornish tin miner, ground down to the lowest living wages, finds that he will better himself by taking his pick and working side by side with the Chinaman in the Straits Settlements, or the English navy thinks of wheeling his barrow on the Indian canals, there may be heard at the hustings such catchwords as "Heathen industry fostered by silver bounties, while Christian labour works in State gangs for the gold bondholder," or "Restore silver and home agriculture," or "Down with gold and nigger competition."

It is not abstract expediency or morality which settles these large issues, but the combined force of preponderating and allied interests. But if the result be the restoration of the double standard, the interest of the majority and of abstract justice will be secured at one and the same time.

AURI CECA FAMES (in the *Pioneer*).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th September.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 211, dated 17th September 1894, granting 60 days' privilege leave to Commander M. Bean, R.I.M., Port Officer, from the 22nd instant ; and appointing Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, to act for him, and Mr. T. Thorburn, Harbour Master, to act for Commander Brownlow.

Letters from the Port Officer, dated 19th and 21st September 1894 respectively, reporting that a pattimar collided with Pilot Schooner No. 1 on the 18th instant and carried away her jib-boom, but from inquiries made the collision appears to have been accidental and unavoidable, and that it is useless to attempt to make the owner of the pattimar pay for the damage.

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 :—

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September 1894. From 1st to 22nd Sept. 1894 ...	84,945	1,09,640	6,720	8	2,01,313
From 1st to 22nd Sept. 1893 ...	66,371	1,13,375	4,805	38	1,85,089
	18,574	*Dr.* 4,235	1,915	*Dr.* 30	16,224
Excess in previous months	51,015	85,923	6,234	3,100	1,46,277
Total excess to 22nd Sept. 1894.....	69,589	81,693	8,149	3,070	1,62,501

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. to 21st Sept. 1894.	For week ending 21st Sept. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. to 21st Sept. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	13	467	13	487
,, piloted out of harbour.	12	497	17	505
,, transported.	12	348	6	390
,, attended to.	--	37	...	30
,, warped	1	42	1	45

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	4	243	3	224
Victoria Dock ...	7	201	5	187
Total ...	11	443	8	411
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	5	240	7	233
Victoria Dock ...	6	215	7	187
Total ...	11	455	14	420
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	8	...	7	..
Victoria Dock ...	5	...	6	..
Total ...	13	...	13	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	60	3	64
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	4	34	4	41
Total ...	9	94	7	105

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
				From 1st Apl 1894 to 22nd Sept. 1894.		From 1st Apl 1893 to 22nd Sept. 1893.	
For week ending 22nd Sept. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	14	5,109	22	7,638
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "Loch Tay" ...	1	1 d	5,277	31	86,149	23	49,450
S. S. "Ethelgonda" ...	1	1 d	2,629				
Total.....	2	2 ds	7,969	45	90,258	45	57,088

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

INFORMATION reaches us from Jellalabad, giving us the names of the unfortunate Hakims, to the number of over a dozen, who were lately arrested there on suspicion of acting as "special correspondents." Some of them are men of Peshawar and some of Khushab. They have been imprisoned in Kabul gaol. The Amir is fully satisfied that these men collect and supply news to India concerning Kabul, and is determined to try once more to put an end to the practice.

His Highness is still at Paghman in good health. He has issued orders that of every three men in Kabul territory one must be supplied as a conscript, or, as our correspondent puts it rather innocently, as a "volunteer" for his army, and the headmen of the village must stand surety to the extent of Rs. 500, for the arms and ammunition entrusted to this "volunteer."

The Amir, while at Turkestan last year, had several complaints of extortion by Majawars from Hajis at Mazar Sharif. His Highness accordingly had them turned out of the shrine, and seized the money extorted by them. He has since utilized this money in making serais, shops, katras, &c., so that the income from these might maintain the sacred shrine, and has appointed an agent of his own to collect the rents and dues.

The following news from Bokhara and Central Asia comes down by way of Kabul :—The Amir of Bokhara is at Bokhara and news of his intended journeys has died away. The Russians had some time ago got 100 copies of an abridged Quran containing 21 *separas* published among the people. In these the doctrine of the merit of a Jehad and the description of the troubles of the grave, in connection with unbelievers, were omitted. These copies have recently, at the request of the Shah of Bokhara, been cancelled by the Russians, and the distributed copies are being collected ; 80 have been already collected and search for the remaining 20 is being made throughout Bokhara and the adjacent places.

The Muhammadans of Bokhara have always objected to merchants from Russia residing in the city, and so a new town has been raised near Kagans called Jadid Bokhara, and a proclamation has been made that whoever resides here would be given a plot of land free. The Jews, Russians and

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Hibernia, a boat built and engined from the designs of Mr. G. F. G. De Vignes by Messrs. Simpson & Strickland, at Teddington, is said to be the fastest boat of its size afloat. At ordinary speed the Hibernia behaves like an ordinary boat, cutting her way through the water and leaving a moderate impression in the form of shore waves. As the speed increases, she gradually sinks a little by the stern, rises a little at the head, until at a certain high speed the bow rises clean out of the water, and the boat flies along at the top of it, throwing a double wall of spray, between which she flies at a speed of about 29 miles an hour with the stream, and 26½ against the stream, as measured and remeasured at Molesey. Some idea of the power of this boat, which is the property of Mr. R. H. Lebat, of Hampton Wick, may be gathered from the following statement of dimensions and engine power :—The length of the boat is 48 feet 3 inches over all ; breadth, 7 feet 3½ inches ; draught, 1 foot 4½ inches; and depth of propeller below the water-line, 2 feet 5 inches. The boiler is of steel, locomotive pattern, with barrel 5-16 inch thick, quintuple riveted in longitudinal seams. The engines are two cylinder, both high pressure, 7¼ inches diameter, stroke 6 inches, revolutions about 750 per minute, up to 1,050 when doing the highest speed. The propeller has three blades of hammered double-shear steel, with carefully prepared surface and knife-edge, keyed in a wrought-steel boss and accurately balanced. The engines are of small dimensions, except in the wearing and hard working parts, where the dimensions are very large.

One of the fifteen-inch dynamite guns was tested at Sandy Hook, August 16. The gun is fifty feet long. After firing three dummies, two shells loaded with 300 lbs. of high explosives were fired so as to drop in the main ship channel. A slight noise like a whistle was the only sound made in firing. When the projectiles struck the water, a dash of spray was visible, a moment afterward the shell exploded, throwing up water and sand to the height of four hundred feet. The concussion of the explosion could be plainly felt on shore and on vessels in the vicinity. Sandy Hook is being provided with gun lifts and breech-loading mortars, which in addition to the dynamite guns would make it well-nigh impossible for a hostile vessel to enter the harbour. All ships, provided that they are of any considerable draft, must necessarily pass within three miles of Sandy Hook and therefore directly under the guns located at this point.

"The high crops make military operations almost impossible," says a "Times" telegram in reference to the situation in Korea. The fact will interest military readers. Curiously enough, only during the past week attention has been called to the difficulty of manœuvring troops in peace time in England without greater freedom in the way of trespassing than is now exercised by the military authorities. A demand is made for a Manœuvres Act, giving the same facilities as are enjoyed by the military commanders in Germany. But even with such carte blanche to trample upon crops as Wellington's troops obtained at Waterloo it is clear that the troubles of the manœuvring officers are not at an end.

The first keel plates of a new battleship—the Prince George—were laid at Portsmouth Dockyard. She is to carry ten guns, and will be a battleship of the first class, with 14,900 tons register. Rapid progress is to be made with the building of the ship, which will probably be christened by the Duchess of York.

The well-known French journal, "Le Yacht," gives a very interesting report of the recent French naval manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Brest. It is curious to note, in view of the marked failure of our torpedo flotilla to inflict any great damage on their opponents, that the French torpedo boats are adjudged to have made a completely successful night attack on a hostile fleet at anchor, and also at sea on the following night. In each case the torpedo-boats appear to have been handled with great dash and judgment, in spite of exceedingly unfavourable weather and the proximity of a dangerous coast.

The Halcyon, torpedo-gunboat, is being prepared to undergo a series of progressive trials, principally it appears with the purpose of ascertaining the comparative suitability of the propellers with which she is at present fitted, and others which may be supplied to her in course of the experiments. A secondary object is to obtain records of the speed and power of this class of vessel under a variety of conditons, to be utilised in designing a modified type to succeed it. The Halcyon, it will be remembered, is of the latest class of torpedo-gunboat, of 1,070 tons displacement, and 2,500 indicated horse-power under natural draught. The Dryad, one of the same class, was commissioned somewhat hastily for the cemanoeuvres, and on the whole made a very successful essay under the conditions demanded by the operations. The Hazard, another sister vessel, made satisfactory natural and forced draught trials recently, an indicated horse-power of 3,592 being obtained under the latter condition with an air pressure of 1·7 inches, when the speed, as shown by the log, was 19 knots. We are inclined to think that the maximum size has been reached for gunboats in the Halcyon class, and that anything of heavier displacement must develop into the third-class cruiser. It is, of course, possible that the authorities are aiming at this result in these trials, and their outcome may be something more nearly approaching the Barracouta of 1,580 tons, or the Bellona of 1,830 tons. A really good third-class cruiser with a sea speed of 19 to 20 knots, and a displacement midway between 1,000 and 2,000 tons might very well be expected to supersede the torpedo-gunboat in its latest development, but what we look for much more anxiously than this is the cruiser that is to catch the torpedo-boat destroyer. And we want quantity in addition to quality.

The authorities propose, it is said, to fit a new set of boilers to the Hecate, a useful vessel for some purposes, which might well undergo a thorough overhaul and renovation. The vital defect of the Hecate class is want of speed. They belong to the period when the principles of effective coast defence were misunderstood, but with a new armament and a real power to move quickly she could be made effective. This seems to be an opportunity for the Board to try what the application of the water-tube boiler to a larger class of vessel would effect in this direction. There are at least half-a-dozen systems of water-tube boilers in the market; surely it is possible to find the proprietors of one who would be ready to fit this ship out on the 'no play no pay' plan, provided that a good bonus were offered for every knot, or for every horse-power over a certain standard. The Blanche, too, it is reported, must be provided with new boilers, and here again we have a hull on which it were a pity to throw away money, as must needs be the case if she is merely given boilers like those with which she was at first supplied. If she is to be made good as new she must be brought up to date, and this means that she must be given additional speed or greater facilities for raising steam quickly, or some other advantage which her sisters, on which no increase of expenditure has been incurred, do not possess. Why not, then, give her water-tube boilers also? We are to have two gunboats fitted with French boilers, but the British inventors in this line have had to be content, save in one instance, with the smaller destroyers. Why not offer inducements to these persons to boiler the Hecate and the Blanche by way of experiment? The Constructive Department of the Admiralty is not wont in these days to be behindhand in adopting improvements, and a little speculation in this direction might turn out a good investment.

Rear-Admiral Kirkland, lately commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron, has made an interesting report upon the damage inflicted upon the Aquidaban, now known as the 24 de Maio, by the torpedo discharged from the Gustavo Sampaio at Santa Catherina. The vessel, he says, was apparently struck by a torpedo on the port bow between the sixth and seventh frames, the injuries extending from the bow on the twelfth frame and below the protective deck, which was apparently uninjured. The water-tight bulkheads at the sixth frames were entirely carried away, as were other frame aft to the water-tight bulkhead at the twelfth frame which was uninjured and the door closed. The two forward compartments only were flooded, and are said to have remained so during the trip to Rio de Janeiro, where the vessel is being repaired. On the starboard side two feet above the keel, and near the seventh frame, was a hole about two feet in diameter, the ragged edges of which were flanged outward and aft, showing the direction of the missile to have been broad off the port bow. This hole was presumably made by the head of the torpedo being blown completely through the ship in its original direction. The frames, longitudinals and plating in the near vicinity of the explosion were much twisted, but the remainder of the hull was in good condition, and apparently uninjured by the explosion. When the vessel was abandoned by her crew after the attack, they evidently attempted to disable her battery. All the guns were found to be more or less injured, except the two 70 pounders in the stern. The threads on the breech plugs of the main battery were cut, and some of the Nordenfelt guns had been thrown overboard.

M. Felix Faure, the French Minister of Marine, seems to have resolved to mark his advent to power in an unmistakable manner, and to show that his inspection of the dockyards was no mere ordinary occasion. He has censured a number of officers and functionaries both at the dockyards and in the other naval establishments, and his censure of these by name will be published in the Bulletin Officiel. We have no means of knowing what steps M. Faure took to establish the grounds for his attribution of blame, but the step is severe and unusual though not unprecedented. Thus, in 1891, during the first inspection made by a member of the committee of inspectors-general, that officer censured in rigorous terms those whom he thought guilty of neglect. It was announced that M. Faure's censure is upon administrative conduct, and implies nothing against the services administered.

NOTICES.

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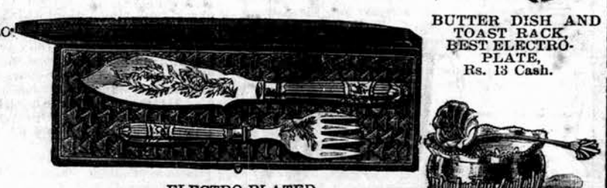
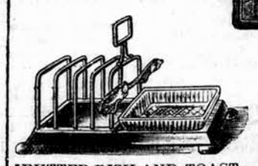
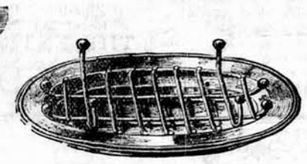


ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.

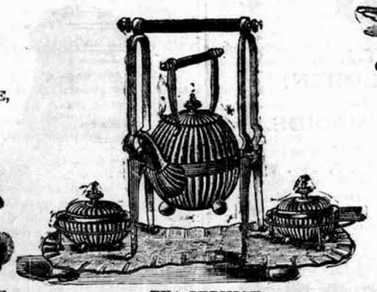


ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.

CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



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London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered wit ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, Londo

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In Patent Air-tight Tins.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

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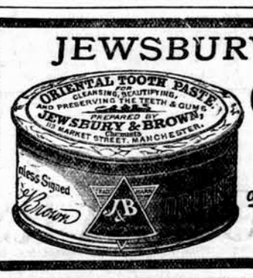

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A unique original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
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The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
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